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FLAMES ENCIRCLE STALINGRAD AS FURIOUS DELUGE OF BOMBS BRING DEATH AND DESTRUCTION

New Positions Occupied In Southwest Section Of Fort City

CLOSE BATTLE RAGES

Yomiuri-Hochi

STOCKHOLM, September 6.—The city of Stalingrad is on fire and huge flames and smoke are covering the entire city, as since Saturday evening, the great German air force formation has been constantly raining bombs on the Soviet fortresses in and around the city, in cooperation with the land forces, it is reported from Moscow.

More Points Occupied

Nichi Nichi

BERLIN, September 6.—German units that are storming toward Stalingrad have succeeded in rushing to the ruin of a former castle in the city and are engaged in fierce fighting, it is reported from a certain base in the Eastern Front.

The German High Command announced today that German forces attacking Stalingrad occupied three points in the southwestern suburbs of the city.

A report given out by the German authorities informs that the German forces are attacking Stalingrad with thousands of tanks and airplanes.

Hand-to-Hand Fight

Nichi Nichi

BERLIN, September 6.—Most of the citizens of Stalingrad have not yet evacuated from the city, old men being employed in repairing damaged pillboxes, and women busily engaged in nursing wounded men and carrying munitions to the fighting line, it is announced by the German military authorities.

German vanguards are fighting hand-to-hand with Soviet forces in the suburbs of the city which are already on fire. Every house in the city seems to have been made into a fortress.

Although it is also reported that there is a possibility of the Soviet forces escaping from the city, there is no way open for their retreat except by the Volga River, which is now almost entirely blocked by German heavy artillery corps and its air force. Now only small boats can cross the river.

Stalingrad Pressed

Nichi Nichi

STOCKHOLM, September 6.—The battle of Stalingrad has already reached its final stage, and according to information obtained from Berlin, Moscow and other sources, German forces are steadily pressing upon the city from the southwestern and northwestern directions, and it is reported that some German tank corps are already fighting within the city with Soviet forces.

According to the new city building plan for Stalingrad, the Soviet Government designated an area extending to a point 15 kilometers westward from the Volga River to be added to the new city of Stalingrad, and thus this area is now included in the city. In this area, Soviet forces have erected numerous defense positions, and it is reported that they are intending to make this area their final defense line.

The Stalingrad battle has now become a severe street fight in the suburbs of the city, and German units are mopping up Soviet troops while the Soviet defense forces are desperately trying to defend their city, according to information reported to have come from the German authorities. All roads to Stalingrad are now in the hands of the Germans.

Yesterday, 150 German planes thoroughly bombed the remaining Soviet fortresses in Stalingrad, it is reported by United Press from Moscow.

Von Bock Troops Active

Yomiuri-Hochi

ZURICH, September 6.—Marshal Fedor von Bock, Commander-in-Chief of the Reich Forces in the Eastern Front, is keeping up his day and night attack on Stalingrad with thousands of tanks, airplanes and troops.

On the other hand, the Soviet forces are desperately attempting to make their final resistance, and around the city the most gruesome fighting is being fought everywhere. In the northwestern area of the city,

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Final Struggle Being Waged In Stalingrad

By SUSUMU EJIRI
Domei Staff Correspondent

BERLIN, September 5.—The siege of Stalingrad has reached its final stage. With fierce battle raging in the outskirts of the city, the Red army is making its last stubborn resistance by resorting to position warfare.

The fall of the city has become a question of time. According to reports from neutral quarters, the German forces have already entered a section of the city. However, the German military authorities warned against undue optimism, saying that Stalingrad is not likely to fall within today or tomorrow.

These quarters pointed out that the Soviets had defended Sebastopol for half a year in the face of relentless blasting by the German forces because the Soviets could not allow the control of the Black Sea to fall into German hands.

The city of Stalingrad has more strategic significance on the Volga as the junction of central Russia and the Caspian Sea, than Sebastopol. Naturally, it is fortified as strongly as it could be. Premier Josef Stalin himself directed the construction of its fortification.

Well Fortified

Anti-tank mines, barbed wires, artillery positions, pill-boxes, etc. fill every inch of the city's outskirts, while all the houses within the city are also turned into individual strongholds.

Further, a considerable force of heavy tank units is reportedly stationed in the city for emergency.

The attacking Germans, on the other hand, are bombing the city and its rear with their superior air forces, causing extreme restlessness among the inhabitants.

The German forces in this region have concentrated their attacks on the beleaguered city by mobilizing approximately one million troops, 3,000 warplanes and the long-range guns, which were used in the offense on Sebastopol, according to Moscow dispatches.

It was revealed that the German forces are employing a new method in attacking this heavily fortified industrial city. For the first time in the German-Soviet War, Axis forces are making a frontal attack instead of flank attack as previously employed in taking strongly defended Soviet cities, such as Sebastopol.

The military correspondent of the German News Agency said that the most decisive battle of the second World War is now being staged at Stalingrad.

TRANS-IRAN TRAIN DERAILED CARRYING SOVIET SOLDIERS

40 Deaths, 278 Casualties—Due to Sabotage of Rail Workers

Yomiuri-Hochi

BANGKOK, September 6.—The trans-Iran railway train was overturned yesterday morning at a point 60 miles west of the center of the Teheran-Sari-Asterabad line.

The overturned train was carrying a full load of Soviet troops causing 40 deaths and 278 wounded among them.

The cause of the accident is due to the removal of a rail by railway workers in calculation of the time when the train carrying the Soviet troops would pass the point.

These railway workers joined the uprising that broke out in Khurasan Province. It is also reported the uprising is being carried out under a large-scale organization and the situation is reported to be seriously developing.

Yoshizawa to Hanoi

Domei

SAIGON, September 6.—Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Japanese Ambassador to French Indo-China, who is en route back to his post in Hanoi, after an extensive inspection tour of the occupied regions in the South, today took a plane for Hanoi from Shunhua were he had spent the night.

Rolling Along to Alexandria

Following a brief respite, the Axis forces under Marshal Erwin Rommel have again started a powerful drive against British objectives under the broiling sun of Egypt. Shown is a part of the powerful panzer units advancing over sandy wastes toward the enemy defenses.

PURGE BAND FORMED IN COMMUNIST PARTY

To Stamp Out Chungking Elements Engaged in Creating Disturbances

SIMILAR TO G.P.U. ACTIVITY

3-Point Resolutions Adopted—Chiang Revamps Army Setup In Central China

Domei

TAIYUAN, September 6.—To stamp out the Chungking elements who are engaged in disturbance of the Communist Party from within, the Party has organized a "Purge Corps" against the Chungking Kuomingtang, according to information reaching here today.

It is reported that the Central Headquarters of the Communist Party early in August created the "Purge Corps," assigning its members to divisions and brigades to carry out a purge campaign similar to the G.P.U. activity.

Meanwhile, General Nieh Jung-Chen, Commander-in-Chief of the Communist forces in the Shansi-Chahar-Hopei border region, on August 3 convened a military conference at a point 38 kilometers southwest of Ihsien in northwestern Hopei Province in order to discuss effective methods to carry out the campaign.

At the session, resolutions were adopted concerning (1) a wholesale eradication of Chungking's disturbance movement, (2) the instant shooting of Chungking elements and, (3) the accusation of those who, in spite of being members of the party, have joined in another organization.

Chiang Changes War Plans

Domei

NANKING, September 6.—An emergency military conference was held on August 25 in Chungking as Chiang Kai-shek summoned the military leaders Ho Ying-chin, Chen Cheng, Li Tsung-jen and others, according to dispatches reaching here.

It was reported that the following points were discussed at the meeting:

1. Reorganization of the military command in Chekiang, Kiangsi, Kwantung, Hunan and Fukien provinces.
2. Organization of a strong unified system under the Central China War Zone.
3. Reorganization of the personnel in various war zones and improvement in communication facilities.
4. Adjustment of movement of troops and contact with rear lines.

The foregoing indicated that the formation of a powerful coordinated military organ is being planned by revamping the military setup in the central China war zones. This plan was also proposed to the Supreme National Defense Committee, and it is claimed by Chungking to be the preparation for an all-out offensive operation.

260 Communists Killed

Domei

TAINAN, September 6.—A total of 260 Communist remnants were kill-

(Continued on Page 2)

Fierce Offensive Started by Rommel Along El Alamein and Quattara Swamps

Domei

LISBON, September 6.—Axis forces under the command of Field-Marshal Erwin Rommel, which had been confronting the British army in Egypt between the El Alamein sector and the Quattara swamps resumed an offensive on Friday, and furious fighting is developing along the entire line, a Cairo dispatch reaching here today disclosed.

Allied warplanes on Thursday attacked the sector occupied by the Wehrmacht apparently to check the advance of Marshal Rommel's forces, but were immediately repulsed by furious German anti-aircraft fire, according to the report.

Nichi Nichi

ROME, September 5.—By breaking through the left wing of the British defense line in Quattara Depression where 51 tanks and 20 armored cars of the British troops were destroyed on Tuesday, the Axis troops in Egypt secured a footing for the next running fight, observes foreign military attaches in Rome.

As a result of the Quattara battle, the British left wing running from the El Alamein coast was pierced by the Axis troops and they are now in a position to launch detour operations from the south and to meet the British counter-attacks by strengthening their position there, according to these quarters.

With the overwhelmingly superior mechanized units, the Axis troops, these quarters believe, will drive with similar speed shown in the running fight in the Tobruk-Marsha-Matruh districts.

HU RESIGNATION DUE TO ENMITY OF SOONG

Chungking Envoy to U.S. Never Got Along Well With Foreign Chief

Domei

CANTON, September 5.—The resignation of Dr. Hu Shih, Chungking Ambassador to Washington, was the result of rivalry between him and T. V. Soong, Chungking's Foreign Minister, who, since his assumption of the post of Foreign Minister, has continued to deprive Dr. Hu of his ambassadorial authority, according to Chungking reports received here today.

Dr. Hu's mounting dissatisfaction toward the attitude of his Government's Foreign Minister resulted in his abrupt resignation on the ground of illness.

It is recalled that both Chungking statesmen employed every possible means at their disposal to interfere with the American-Japanese negotiations last year.

New Envoy to U.S. Named

Domei

LISBON, September 6.—The Chungking Government officially appointed today Dr. Wei Tao-Ming, former Ambassador to France, to succeed the post of Dr. Hu Shih, Ambassador to the United States, who resigned his office on account of heart disease, according to an Associated Press dispatch received from Chungking.

Stillwell Back in Chungking

Domei

LISBON, September 4.—Lieutenant-General Joseph W. Stillwell, Commander-in-Chief of the United States forces in China and India, today returned to Chungking from an extensive trip in India, according to a Reuter dispatch from Chungking.

Shigemitsu Sees Wang

Domei

NANKING, September 4.—Mamoru Shigemitsu, Japanese Ambassador to Nanking, called on President Wang Ching-wei today at the latter's official residence to exchange views on the present situation.

POLITICAL STRUGGLE INTENSIFIES IN EGYPT

Stimulated by Resumption of Threatening Nazi-Italian Attacks

Domei

ISTANBUL, September 6.—With the resumption of German-Italian attacks in North Egypt, the political combat between the Nahas Pasha Cabinet and the Wafd Independists, with the name of Makrein Ebeid in the fore, has been intensified, according to a Cairo dispatch received here today.

Mr. Ebeid reportedly is accusing the Pasha Cabinet of neglecting Egyptian rights.

The Government, however, is taking counter-measures against Mr. Ebeid's party by arresting Naha Bey, a former influential member of the Wafd party and close collaborator of Mr. Ebeid.

By so doing, however, the report said, the Cabinet is fast losing its authoritative power.

Moreover, vigorous agitations by students of the El Azhar University, who are expressing their fidelity to King Faruk I, are being staged against the Government, it is reported.

Clashes between Cairo citizens and policemen are constantly occurring, with deaths and injuries taking place, it is reported.

The British authorities are restricting the entrance into the palace in view of the uncertain conditions.

TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED

Domei

LISBON, September 5.—A trade agreement was signed today between Dr. Enrique Luiz Guinazu, Argentine Foreign Minister, and Marques de Magaz, Spanish Ambassador to Argentina, according to a Buenos Aires report received here today.

The agreement was signed as a result of the successful conclusion of negotiations carried on for four months between the two Governments.

ROOSEVELT ADMITS U.S. CRISIS SERIOUS; INDUSTRIES LAGGING

Laborers Warned More Worse Days to Come in Pre-Labor Day Speech

ASKS FOR MORE SACRIFICES

Plans Creating Economic Adjustment Officials to Stabilize Wages, Prices

Domei

LISBON, September 6.—Admitting that the United States is facing a most grave crisis, President Franklin D. Roosevelt, in a pre-Labor Day statement, declared that the entire nation including farmers, industrialists, educators and women and children are facing a most critical moment, according to reports received here today.

Stating that America's industries are not functioning properly yet, President Roosevelt warned America's working class that they should be prepared for worse days to come, the reports said.

There was a veiled hint in the President's talk that aggravation of inflation must be prevented by makin personal sacrifices, it was reported. Sacrifices must be made in wages, cost of farm products, profits and other means of assuring a livelihood, the President said.

Inflation Worries U.S.

Frantic efforts by the United States government to stem the rising tide of vicious inflation is seen in an Associated Press report from Washington that President Franklin D. Roosevelt is contemplating the appointment of economic adjustment officials who will have authority over wages and the stabilization of commodity prices in general.

The appointment of new economic officials, however, will not result in the abolition of the Wartime Labor Board, the dispatch added.

President Roosevelt is understood to have made reference to this matter in his Labor Day speech to the American nation delivered on September 6

Destroyer Reported Lost

By Arrangement With the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

BERLIN, September 5.—The U.S. Navy Department has announced in its bulletin that one destroyer and one transport of the U.S. Navy were recently sunk in the southern Pacific, a report received here today revealed.

The lost destroyer, it was further disclosed, had a displacement of 1,500 tons with a crew of 172. It was armed with 12.7-centimeter guns, four 4-centimeter guns, eight machine-guns and 16 torpedo-tubes of 53.3 centimeters.

Excuses Are Given

Special to the Nichi Nichi

ZURICH, September 4.—Why can't United States submarines operate satisfactorily enough to menace the Japanese sea lanes linking the south and north of East Asia while U-boats are sinking over 100 ships of the Allies in the Western Atlantic, Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea since the beginning of this year?

This is the question raised among the United States populace of late, who are complaining of the inefficiency of their underwater craft. In reply to this question, Admiral Yates Stirling of the United States Navy cited three reasons why America cannot operate to harass Japan, in an interview with an United Press reporter. They are:

1. The United States Navy does not have an adequate number of submarines with a large cruising radius.
2. The United States Navy lacks enough men for its submarines.
3. The United States at present does not have a single base in the South Seas as compared to Japan's string of bases in the same seas.

The number of submarines the United States has is 90 of which 50 are 1,500-ton craft which can operate from the Pacific coast to East Asia without refuelling. The rest of the craft are small submarines of 800 tons or so which cannot be used in oceanic operations, stated Admiral Stirling.

Concerning the loss of bases, the Admiral lamented that the American submarines are not in a position to operate except from such distant bases as Dutch Harbor and Port Darwin, and admitted that the United States Navy lost the Philip-

(Continued on Page 2)

WAVELL RECALLED TO LONDON TO MAP OUT NEW WAR MOVES; INDIA DISTURBANCES UNABATED

Cold Welcome Waits Willkie Due in Ankara

By Arrangement With the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

ISTANBUL, September 5.—The Turkish Government is showing a very cold attitude toward the visit here of Wendell Willkie, President Roosevelt's special envoy.

Special envoy Willkie is scheduled to arrive in Ankara, the capital of Turkey, at 5:30 p.m. Sunday, from Cairo by plane and to hold an interview with the Foreign Minister of Turkey. After two days in Ankara, the American envoy will next stop at Moscow.

With regard to the visit of Wendell Willkie, the Turkish Government in an official statement, defines the mission of the special envoy as of a purely private nature. Inasmuch as the Turkish Government has received no official report that Envoy Willkie carries the American President's message addressed to Ismet Inonu, the Turkish President, who is now staying in Istanbul, the President of Turkey will not return to Ankara to see Willkie, the official statement said. It added that Premier Sukru Saracoglu, who is now on an inspection tour in the hinterland of the country, will not change his schedule to meet the American emissary.

According to certain sources, Envoy Willkie will try to convince the Turkish Government that Britain and America can never be defeated. The American emissary will try to find out if Turkey will place its forces of about 40 divisions at the Allies' service in compensation for economic and political support which will be offered Turkey.

Other reports say that the main objects of Willkie's mission are to sound the current conditions and resisting force of the Soviet Union and Chungking and also to explain to Premier Josef Stalin and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek the difficulty of an immediate second front, as well as to reveal the plans of future operations of the United States and Britain and bolster the spiritual offensive of the Soviet Union and Chungking.

¥15,000,000 WAS SAVED BY JAPANESE IN SHONAN

Soldiers, Civilians in Army Service Kept Field Post Office Busy

By Arrangement With the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

SHONANTO, September 5.—A sum of about ¥15,000,000 has so far been saved by the Japanese soldiers and civilians in military service stationed in Shonanto.

The Shonan Field Post Office was opened on April 11 in the Victoria Memorial Hall, in front of which stands the famous bronze statue of Sir Thomas Stanford Raffles, the founder of Singapore. Since its opening, the Shonan Field Post Office has been busy handling mail and postal savings.

The total sum of postal savings deposited in the same post office in the period from April 11 to the end of August amounts to ¥14,468,820 and remittances to the homeland during the same period total ¥828,000.

FUNK, ANTONESCU CONFER

Rumanian Government Officials, Trade Delegation Present

Domei

BERLIN, September 5.—Dr. Walter Funk, German Minister of Economics, who visited Bucharest on Thursday, conferred with the authorities of the Rumanian Government on Friday, according to a Bucharest dispatch received here today.

According to a communique announced today by the Rumanian Government, Dr. Walter Funk, together with General Hanecken, Dr. Clodius, Dr. Fischer, Herr Moritz and Dr. Reinhard, conferred on Friday afternoon with Premier Marshal Ion Antonescu and the trade delegation of the Rumanian Government.

Joint Europe-India Strategies to Be Worked Out by British

CALCUTTA MILL AFIRE

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

CANTON, September 6.—General Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in India, has just been ordered by Prime Minister Winston Churchill to come home and work out strategic plans to be applied in Europe, the Dagens Nyheter, a Stockholm daily, reported.

General Wavell, after his arrival in London, will map out plans for a joint operation in Europe and India, the same journal predicted.

Disturbances Still Spread

Special to the Nichi Nichi

LISBON, September 6.—The anti-British disturbance in India is being kept up in unabated intensity.

A spinning mill was set on fire at Calcutta, while in Bombay a police force machine-gunned a surging crowd. Reinforcements of police and troops were dispatched to the northwestern frontier province to control the agitators.

Java League Created

Domei

BATAVIA, September 6.—Close on the heels of the two anti-British meetings held by the 5,000 Indian residents in Java, the Java branch of the Indian Independence League was inaugurated here today at 11 a.m. to facilitate the anti-British movement of the people of India residing in Java.

Expressing gratitude to the Japanese Army for its broadminded policy, a spokesman of the newly formed organization declared at the meeting that under Dutch rule the formation of even non-political organizations, such as the Indian Association, was prohibited; the only form of organization permitted being the merchants' associations.

He said that it was entirely due to the Japanese that they were able to give free expression of their nationalistic sentiment.

British to Use Force

Domei

LISBON, September 4.—British authorities appear determined to resort to force in quieting down mounting anti-British demonstrations in India, it is reported from British sources today.

The British Broadcasting Corporation tonight warned the Indian masses with the following words of intimidation:

"In the light of recent developments in India, we would not hesitate to resort to force. If we should fail to answer the activities of the Indian masses with the use of force, we would run counter to the will of the British Empire."

Hongkong Indians Pray

Domei

HONGKONG, September 6.—Five hundred representatives of the Indian population here gathered in a temple this morning and held a mass prayer meeting for the early realization of Indian independence and liberation of Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit J. Nehru and Abul Kalam Azad.

Indian Leaders Named

Domei

BATAVIA, September 5.—As a branch of the Indian Independence League, the Indian Residents' Association of Java with branches was organized today of which D. T. Assoomal, Indian resident in Batavia, and T. D. Kundandas, Indian resident of Surabaya, were selected respectively chairman and vice-chairman, it was learned today.

Yusuf Akabani and Mr. Natasromal, both residents of Batavia, were selected respectively chief and vice-chief of the western branch of the association, while Mr. Gindarihaivora, also of Batavia and T. D. Undandas, of Surabaya, were nominated respectively chief and vice-chief of the eastern branch of the association.

Other officials of the Association selected were: Ashak Gazipara, P. K. Raman, Tejoomal, Ibrahim, Jafrani, Bobrajmal, Ben Shah, Mangal Singh and Ismail Demai.

POLICY OF GERMANY IN EUROPE REVEALED

Only Axis Can Have Any Say —Vanquished Must Follow, Says Rosenberg

By Arrangement With the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

BERLIN, September 6.—Alfred Rosenberg, German Minister for the Eastern Occupied Territories, in his article in today's issue of the Voelkischer Boebachter, declared that Germany and her allies are the only countries entitled to have any say in the present-day affairs in Europe.

This explicit remark of Mr. Rosenberg, is being met here with profound interest as the first clarification by official quarters as to the future of the German-occupied territories. The same declaration is also regarded as an intensification of the solidarity among Germany and her allies, which will be the base for the future growth of Europe.

Today's weekly journal, Das Reich, meantime, carries an interesting article in the shape of a contribution by Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Reich Propaganda Minister, who advised the German public with the words: "Germans, you should not be too theoretical."

The two articles by leading persons of the German Government, one clarifying the Reich attitude toward her occupied territories and the other intended for the people in the fatherland, are richly suggestive, observers here aver.

Mr. Rosenberg's article, in substance, reads:

"In the present war, the Germans at the front are offering their lives, while those behind the guns are bearing all possible hardships. This naturally leads to the conclusion that the inhabitants of the German-occupied territories, formerly our enemies, will have to undergo sacrifices and hardships to the same extent if not more than the Germans.

"Some of the inhabitants of these territories, however, seem to have forgotten all about their war reverses, and are taking things easy. We can even detect some anti-German feeling among them. They should realize, however, that it is only Germany and her allies who are entitled to control present-day Europe.

"Germany—which is eliminating the menace of Communism from Europe, may be regarded as the leader of all the European countries. The fact that the French, Belgians and Netherlanders, protected from the Red menace, are now enjoying peace and order, is completely attributable to the hard efforts of Germany and her allies.

"The reconstruction of Europe can only take place under the Germans for the nations now surviving in the continent cannot subsist without aid from Germany and her friends. This is the most reasonable conclusion and must be followed to the last.

"Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler has often shown a generous attitude toward his conquered foes. However, it still seems that this attitude is not very well understood among some quarters.

"Anyhow it is now time for the native inhabitants of our occupied territories to faithfully observe the iron rule which essentially demands that the affairs of Europe should be disposed of at the discretion of Germany and her allies. The vanquished nations are only entitled to assist us and the sooner this is understood by the inhabitants of the occupied territories the earlier will come the solution of Europe's problems inclusive of the current war."

GREAT ATHLETIC MEET BEING STAGED IN JAVA

10,000 East Indians Participate In Colorful Physical Training Contest

Domei

BATAVIA, September 5.—Preceded by a colorful opening ceremony, the five-day All-Java Physical Training Meet participated in by 10,000 East Indians from various parts of the island commenced this afternoon at the stadium in the central park of the city.

At 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon, when opening exercises were held, Lieutenant-General Hitoshi Imamura, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Expeditionary Force in the East Indies and President of the Meet, made an inspiring address to the participants.

Following addresses by other officials, a mass exercise was staged by 3,000 school children of the city.

The highlight of the day was the arrival of a marathon runner carrying the I.S.I. (East Indies Physical Training Federation) banner which was relayed from Bandoeng by a series of runners.

Baseball, tennis, basketball, football, archery are included in the schedule for tomorrow.

Winners will be given trophies by Lieutenant-General Imamura at the closing ceremony of the meet.

Press Comments

Monday, September 7

ASAHI—War of Greater East Asia and West Asia

YOMIURI-HOCHI—Price Control in Central China

War of Greater East Asia And West Asia

ASAHI—It would not be proper to say that the situation in West Asia is pressing, and the latest foreign dispatches that are flowing in are not altogether without exaggeration. However, there is no denying that Iran has again become the cynosure of world attention.

In the middle of last month British Prime Minister Winston Churchill visited Moscow, and on his way back he touched Teheran. This coincided with the reorganization of the British forces in West Asia, and the British forces in Egypt, the headquarters of which are in Cairo, have been placed under the command of Lieutenant-General Harold Alexander, the defeated general on the Burmese front, while the British forces in Iran and Iraq have been placed under the command of Lieutenant-General Henry M. Wilson. Since this replacement of commanders took place, the situation in Iran has been attracting the attention of the world.

There is no doubt but that Britain is reinforcing her expeditionary forces in view of the developments in the Caucasus and as a result of the Anglo-American-Soviet Conference in Moscow, firstly to aid the Soviet Union from the rear and for the purpose of maintaining communications among Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union through the Persian Gulf and the Caspian Sea, and, secondly for the defense of the British Isles, West Asia and India. In order to attain this end Britain has been making machinations since last month to draw the Iranian forces to the British side, and the latest foreign dispatches report that a general mobilization was made in Iran. Certainly Britain seems to be making a desperate war effort.

However, insofar as Iran herself is concerned, she would avoid being dragged into the war at all cost, and the statement made by the Iranian Premier on September 4 seems to endorse this desire of Iran.

The United States is also showing great concern over the situation in West Asia. At the Pacific War Council held at Washington recently, British Ambassador Lord Halifax is alleged to have stated: "It will be a serious matter if Germany and Japan succeed in establishing contact between them, and for this reason it would be necessary for the Council to discuss matters so as to cope with the situation." About a fortnight before the convention of the Pacific Council, the dispatch of Wendell Willkie to West Asia as an envoy of President Roosevelt was announced.

The mission of Wendell Willkie is said to be for the purpose of effecting collaboration among the different countries in West Asia, the Soviet Union and the United States. Moreover, foreign dispatches report that the United States has already sent large quantities of tanks and other war materials to Basler at the Persian Gulf.

In view of these developments the observation that the much talked about second front will be opened probably in West Asia rather than in Europe sounds plausible. Furthermore, some observers are of the opinion that the next main theater of war will be in West Asia and that the fate of the current war will be decided in that part of the globe. However, for the present, it is rather premature to conclude that the situation in West Asia will have such a decisive effect.

It is still fresh in the memory of all that the importance of the Balkan War was very much barnumized, and it is rather risky to make a hasty conclusion by judging from a local situation.

The people of Japan must always bear in mind that the current war has become a World War. In the event of Britain falling out early, it is possible that America will remain in the arena by casting everything into the war. On the other hand, even if Britain should lose Egypt and West Asia, the fate of India and Australia might not be decided at the same time. It is quite true that, in the event of Britain losing the Suez Camal, she would be compelled to make a detour around the Cape of Good Hope, which would be very disadvantageous to Britain for maintaining contact with India in respect of the distance involved and the shortage of bottoms, but that does not necessarily mean that Britain is bound to lose India on that account.

Australia is very anxious to effect smooth communications with America. In short, the war situation in West Asia is, after all, a local issue of the World War, and there is no reason why we should entertain optimism in the future of the War of Greater East Asia simply because of the present situation in West Asia.

Price Control in Central China

YOMIURI-HOCHI—Commodity prices in Central China have been rising since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia on account of the slump in the old Fapi or the Chungking Dollar.

Taking the purchasing power of one Yuan of the old Fapi prior to the outbreak of the China Affair at 100, the purchasing power of the Fapi dropped to an average of 51 in 1939, and last year it crashed to 12. Furthermore, in May this year, just prior to the withdrawal of the old Fapi, it further slumped to five which is only one-twentieth of the purchasing power it enjoyed previous to the outbreak of the China Affair.

This severe drop in the value of the Chinese currency naturally has brought about great increases in commodity prices, and even prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the price issue had already developed into a social problem in Central China.

Owing to the stoppage of foreign trade consequent upon the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia and the subsequent scarcity of materials, commodity prices have been bolstered up in China, and especially in Central China, prices have gone up in accelerando with Shanghai as its center since the end of February this year. Comparing only May with June, we find that the indices for the cost of living of workers prepared by the Shanghai Municipal Council show an increase of 10 per cent. The announcement made on August 31 by the Liaison Office of the China Affairs Board read: "The price rise in Central China since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia is becoming acute, and the effect of it upon the living of the people and economic and industrial circles is now becoming keenly felt." The rising tendency of prices has been accentuated also by the demonetization of the old Fapi or Chungking Dollar.

Faced with this monetary situation, the National Government of China deemed it necessary to effect control on prices immediately. Accordingly, Mei Chung-ping, Minister of Commerce, made it clear early in July that he had the intention of controlling prices by promulgating Article 16, Price Stabilization Law and Article 10, Control on Lifting Prices. Since then, the Japanese Military authorities, the Shanghai Municipal Council, the Liaison Office in Shanghai of the China Affairs Board and the Japanese Consulates which are cooperating fully with the National Government have been considering ways and means of checking the rising prices. This resulted in the establishment of a Price Control Commission for Central China, and from September 1, a price stabilization policy will go into effect by means of fixing official prices and adoption of price tickets.

The recent appreciation in prices in Central China has been caused by currency and material factors. Owing to the fact that the War of Greater East Asia broke out when the economy of Central China had not yet fully developed, the supply of commodities and materials in Central China became stringent through the stoppage of foreign trade. Moreover, on account of the spread of the news to the effect that the old Fapi or the Chungking Dollar would be replaced by the Central Reserve Bank's notes, speculators and the general public joined in the competition for purchasing commodities and materials with the Chungking Dollar thereby cornering the market.

Owing to the replacement of the old Fapi with the Central Reserve Bank notes, the latter has now become the sole currency of Central China, but on account of the short time that has elapsed since the replacement of the old Fapi by the Central Reserve Bank notes and on account of circulation of malpropaganda on the part of the Chungking regime, the trust reposed by the general public in the Central Reserve Bank notes is not yet all that could be desired.

Furthermore, at the time when the old Fapi was replaced some cunning merchants, instead of valuing their goods at half the value in terms of the new notes, fixed the prices of their goods merely in terms of the new notes making no difference between the prices in terms of the old Fapi and the new notes. This also caused a rise in prices by at least 30 per cent. The purchase of rice and wheat in large quantities by the National Government served to throw a large amount of money on the market, but, in the absence of any measure to withdraw currency, such as flotation of Government bonds, encouragement of savings, it also had the effect of causing prices to go up.

The recent increases in prices in Central China have been caused by the foregoing factors, and for this reason the fixing of official prices to arrest the rising tendencies of prices is not sufficient. Moreover, Central China is in need of control in various fields, but owing to the fact that the peace zone and unpeaceful zone are not quite clear, coupled by the fact that the Chinese people are not used to control, the effective enforcement of the measure is being faced with great difficulties.

It is not sufficient merely to restore the production power. Production must be enhanced both quantitatively and qualitatively, as well as in kinds. If possible, Shanghai should be reorganized so that it can reopen trade with the Southern Regions for the purpose of increasing the supply of commodities and materials. Distribution should also be made much smoother. At the same time it would be necessary to strengthen the economic power of Central China in addition to the exercise of political power through the Central Reserve Bank notes. These measures, we believe, are the basic policis for coping with the price situation.

DEFENSE OF FRANCE DISCUSSED BY VICHY

Indications Show That Protection of North, West Africa Taken Up

Domei

VICHY, September 5.—Confirming a Vichy report of the reaching of an important decision concerning the defense of France at a cabinet meeting a few days ago, today's Matin, quoting a reliable source, declared that the defense problems of France, particularly of North and West Africa, were considered at the meeting.

Though the Government has not yet verified the report, the recent visit to Vichy of Pierre Boisson, Governor-General of West Africa, and Admiral Joan Esteva, naval officer stationed in West Africa, who reportedly held an important conference with the Governmental leaders was the basis for the paper's revelation.

The reshuffling of the Vichy local administrators and diplomats, the question of workers to be dispatched to Germany, and measures to be taken toward the Jews, were also considered at the Cabinet meeting, the paper said.

DRAFT OF NEW MINISTRY IS BEING PREPARED NOW

Will Be Ready for Submission To Cabinet Within a Week

The draft form of the proposed Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, which is being drawn out by the authorities concerned, including Naoki Hoshino, Cabinet Chief and Secretary, and Eiichi Moriyama, Director of the Board of Legislation, will be submitted to the Cabinet within a week, Domei reported on Sunday.

The main subjects of deliberation, it is understood, will be the relation of the new Ministry with the Foreign Office; its principle activities as a ministry fostering the establishment of Greater East Asia; the formation of its personnel; the establishment of outposts and their personnel; and the relation of the new ministry with other ministries.

PLAN BETTER BOOKS

Society Seeks To Restrict Publication of Poor Works

In view of the increasing difficulty of the public to acquire good books due to quick sales, the Japan Publishing Cultural Society is now considering a plan whereby good books may be increased by restricting the publication of books to only those selected and approved by a competent body.

It is contemplated to reduce the kinds of books from the present 4,000 by one-half and thereby wean out books of poor quality.

Moreover, in the distribution of books, preference will be given to libraries and other institutions which make good use of books. Technical books will be allotted to scholars, research institutes and factories which furnish proof that they need such books.

Thus should the proposed plan for the regulation of the demand and supply of books be adopted, distribution of books will be made on an allotment basis to retail booksellers.

CENSUS MADE ON NEUTRALS

6,301 Third Power Nationals Residing in Hongkong

Domei

HONGKONG, September 6.—According to a recent check-up made by the Government-General, a total of 6,301 Third-Power nationals are residing currently in the Hongkong area, including 3,538 males and 2,763 females.

Details disclosed today, follow:

Nationality	Total	Male	Female
Indians	2,575	1,370	705
Portuguese	1,296	574	722
Eurasians	735	277	438
Filipinos	350	246	104
White Russians	230	116	122
Malayans	210	199	11

War Orphans at Meiji Shrine

The party of war orphans, who happily left Tokyo Sunday evening, bound for Hsinking where they will witness the celebrations marking the tenth anniversary of Manchoukuo, paid their respects at the Meiji Shrine yesterday morning prior to their departure.

Stalingrad Set Afire Due to Bomb Deluge

(Continued From Page 1)

Soviet units even attempted to attack the German forces from the rear.

However, the Soviet defense in the southwestern area began to totter yesterday afternoon, because, since yesterday morning, the Germans repeated four or five times their severe attack with tank corps at the head, and thus the road to enter the city is now secure in the hands of the advancing Germans.

Though the Soviet side is not recognizing this development, it is generally observed that the fall of Stalingrad has become imminent.

Novorossisk Bombed

Nichi Nichi

STOCKHOLM, September 6.—German dive-bombers bombed the Soviet military equipment at the Novorossisk front yesterday and the Soviet defense units were obliged to retreat, it is reported by United Press from Moscow. Also, it is broadcast from Paris this morning that German forces reached the road to Novorossisk.

German forces advancing toward the Grozny oil field have already reached a point about 80 kilometers from Grozny, it is reported by United Press from Moscow.

A DNB report says that German forces are crossing the Terek River and rapidly advancing toward Grozny.

Novorossisk Suburbs Reached

Yomiuri-Hochi

STOCKHOLM, September 5.—German forces attacking Novorossisk have reached the suburbs of the city today, it is broadcast from Paris.

A report reaching here from a certain Soviet front informs that German forces advancing on Novorossisk have obtained new reinforcements from the Crimean Peninsula today and opened a stronger offensive against the city, causing the Soviet defense forces to retreat to their last defense line.

Terek River Crossed

Domei

LISBON, September 5.—Overcoming stiff Soviet resistance in the Mozdok and Prokhladnaya sectors along the Rostov-Baku Railway to the north of the Caucasus Mountains, German forces succeeded in crossing the Terek River on September 3, according to reports received here today.

The German troops occupied three nearby villages with light tank units and storming squads.

As a result of this successful German campaign, the Grozny oil field, located only about 100 kilometers east of Mozdok, is liable to fall into German hands.

War Results Given

Domei

BERLIN, September 5.—During the short period of 10 days from August 25 to September 4, German forces shot down or destroyed 1,029 Soviet warplanes, the High Command announced today.

Of the total, 812 were shot down in aerial combats and 175 were bagged by anti-aircraft batteries, while the remainder were destroyed on the ground by the German air force.

During the same period, German losses in aircraft on the Eastern Front were only 49 planes.

SPIRITUAL CULTURE PUSHED

In order to carry out the spiritual-cultural movement as advocated by Lieutenant-General Masaharu Homma, former Supreme Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in the Philippines, a round-table conference will be held on the evening of September 11 at the Manila Hotel under the auspices of Marquis Yorisada Tokugawa, reports Domei.

It is expected that Marquis Yorisada Tokugawa, Messrs. Kiyoshi Miki, Yojiro Ishizaka, Jorge B. Vargas, Chief Administrator of the Philippines Central Government, Bienvenido M. Gonzales, President of the University of Philippines and other local educational and civil Filipino leaders will participate.

The Manila Broadcasting Station will relay the discussion.

COLONEL THAKIN ONSAN TO BE MARRIED SOON

Burma Defense Chief to Wed Head Nurse of Army Hospital

Colonel Thakin Onsan, Commander of the Burmese Defense Army, revealed Sunday that he will soon be married to Ma Kinch, 25, head nurse of the military hospital of the Burmese Army, reports an Asahi correspondent in Rangoon.

Colonel Onsan, 32 years old, is the idol of all Burmese youths. He was taken care of by his prospective wife, Miss Kinch, when he was afflicted with malaria and sent to the military hospital.

The Burmese custom prohibits marriage during the period from July to October. The citizens of Rangoon are surprised to learn that Commander Onsan will be married soon in defiance of this superstition.

It is recalled that Colonel Onsan, leaving the Rangoon University without finishing his studies, launched an anti-British movement as the chief secretary of the Thakin Party. To evade the bloody hands of the British, he came to Japan. During his exile, he assumed the name of Omoda and lived in Kanda and Koenji in Tokyo and also in Oiso.

Several Japanese acquaintances of Colonel Onsan remember with warmth the vigorous figure of this Burmese patriot and tender their hearty congratulation to his betrothal.

BURMA CAMPAIGN AIDED BY NATIVE VOLUNTEERS

Burmese Acted as Guides and Scouts Taking Dangerous Chances

Domei

RANGOON, September 4.—There is little doubt that the Japanese campaign in the Burma was inestimably aided by the voluntary cooperation of the Burmese who acted as guides and scouts.

One of the most inspired and daring acts of assistance to the Japanese Forces is revealed in the activities of a young Burmese named Uba Laksi, 31 years of age of German-Burmese parentage, who during the difficult operations against Yenhangyaung, one of the most important oil fields in Burma, single-handed went into the British lines and obtained valuable information as to the enemy's movements. Aside from intelligence activities, Uba Laksi went among his people and secured their further cooperation.

For his acts of assistance, Mr. Laski was awarded a letter of commendation by the commander of the Japanese Forces in May this year.

He is at present working in a Japanese business firm.

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Purge Band Formed In Communist Party

(Continued From Page 1)

ed while 405 others were taken prisoner by Japanese units up to the end of August in the Changkiu sector, northeast of Tsinan, it was revealed here today.

On the other hand, the booty gained by the Japanese are 2,485 rifles, 33,385 rounds of rifle ammunition, one trench-mortar, 17 light machine-guns, 1,581 rounds of light machine-gun ammunition, 7,428 hand-grenades, 885 bayonets and 110 bicycles.

TOKYO TO HSINKING RUN TO BE MADE BY MIURA

Marathoner of Olympic Fame To Start on September 18

Domei

FUKUSHIMA, September 6.—To celebrate the tenth anniversary of Manchoukuo, Yahei Miura, marathon runner of Olympic fame, will make a solo run to Hsinking, starting from Tokyo September 18.

Starting from the Imperial Palace at 8 a.m. the runner will visit the Yasukuni Shrine, Meiji Jingu, and will spend the first night at Hachioji.

The second night will be spent at Yoshida at the foot of Mt. Fuji the third day he will climb Mt. Fuji from where he will continue his solo run to the Atsuta Shrine, the Ise Grand Shrine and the Kashihara Shrine, and then take a steamer from Kobe.

After the landing on the continent, marathoner Miura expects to reach Hsinking on or about November 3.

His return trip to Tokyo will be made by steamer and train.

KOA DOMEI TO HOLD LECTURE MEETINGS

Effort to Be Made to Deepen Knowledge of Japanese People

In order to deepen the knowledge of the Japanese people on the important task of constructing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the Dai Nippon Koa Domei, or Japan East Asia Development League, will hold lecture meetings in eleven leading cities of Japan during September and early October.

The meeting in Tokyo will be held at Hibiya Public Hall on September 12. The speakers at the meeting will be General Senjuro Hayashi, President of the East Asia Development League, Mr. Fumio Goto, Director-General of the Taisei Yokusan Kai (National Service Association), Lieutenant-General Yoshitsugu Tatekawa, former Ambassador to Moscow, Admiral Sankichi Takahashi, Admiral Eisuke Yamamoto and others.

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Roosevelt Admits U.S. Crisis Serious; Industries Lagging

(Continued From Page 1)

pines and Guam in the South, while in the North, Kiska of the Aleutians was occupied by Japan.

However, on the wishful thinking that the United States Navy would be able to find submarine bases in the south, Admiral Stirling stressed the importance of submarines in warfare against Japan.

According to the outspoken American Admiral, as Japan needs the raw materials in the Southern Regions under the occupation, the United States Navy must use to the fullest extent its submarines to menace the Japan sea lanes in the South Seas.

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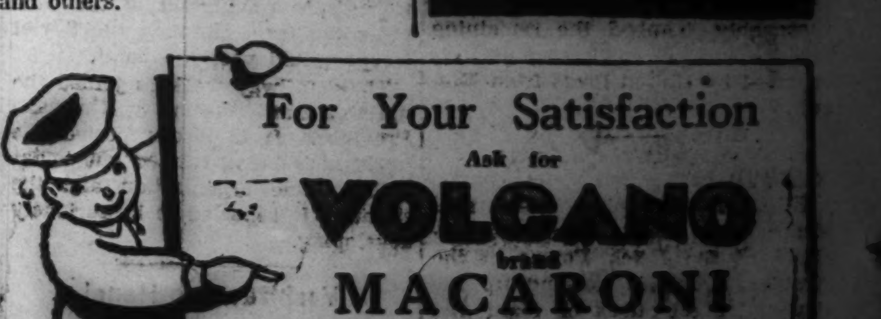

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GERMAN FORCES PUSH ON; TAMANSKAYA OCCUPIED; ENGLAND BADLY BOMBED

Fall of Stalingrad Considered Merely Matter Of Time

BOMBERS ARE ACTIVE

Rain Explosives as Artillery Pounds Defense Works Around Citadel

With the Germans about to break through the key position of the Red Army to the south or west of Stalingrad, the fall of the city is regarded as imminent, according to information from Axis sources relayed from Stockholm to the Yomiuri-Hochi under date of September 5.

The Nazi force attacking Stalingrad Saturday was pressing heavily on the important defense position of the Soviets on a hill within 10 kilometers of the city and concentrating fire on the Red fortifications. Swastika bombers were raining high explosives and the artillery was pounding the defense works, the thick smoke from the bombarded position darkening the sky.

No detailed information was available as to the exact key position of the Red Army but it was regarded as situated to the south or west of the city. It was believed that the Germans were intending to take Stalingrad at one blow by breaking through that position.

Moscow is Pessimistic

A Zurich report to the same paper of the same date said, that according to word from Berlin sources the German offensive on Stalingrad from the west and south was of such a terrific nature as to warrant the surmise that the city would fall before long. Reports from Moscow seemed to corroborate this in their pessimistic note. They admitted that a great force of infantry, tanks and heavy artillery had been mobilized to defend the southwestern suburb of the city. The strength of the Germans was hourly increasing, while their air force was fiercely bombing the city and its environs. Stalingrad was likened to an inferno and it was doubted whether even the desperate resistance of the Soviets could check the Nazi onslaught.

England Heavily Bombed

Domei

LISBON, September 5.—Squadrons of German bombing planes heavily raided southeastern and southwestern districts of England yesterday morning inflicting damage to important military facilities, according to a London dispatch received here today.

Tamanskaya Occupied by Germans

Domei

BERLIN, September 5.—Tamanskaya, important Soviet base on the Taman Peninsula was occupied yesterday by the German forces which landed on the western shores of the Caucasus after crossing the Kerch Strait, German military authorities revealed today.

31 Soviet Planes Downed

Domei

BERLIN, September 5.—In concert with the German advance toward Stalingrad from the sectors northwest and southwest of the beleaguered city, formations of German bombers repeatedly blasted the Soviest defense positions yesterday. At the same time escorting German fighters downed 31 Soviet intercepter planes in a fierce aerial engagement, the German News Agency reported.

It was also reported that the German air forces operating in the Novorossisk sector raided and heavily bombed that city and its port facilities.

No Change in Spanish Policy

Domei

ZURICH, September 4.—Well-informed quarters, commenting on the reshuffle in the Spanish Cabinet, expressed belief that Generalissimo Francisco Franco's action will not precipitate any fundamental change in Spain's foreign policy.

The removal of Mr. Ramon Serrano Suner from the Foreign Ministry had been recurrently rumored since last fall as he became increasingly unpopular among the people, these circles intimated.

It is generally predicted that Mr. Suner will be named Ambassador to

(Continued on Page 2)

State of Panic Gripped England When Japan Declared War on Allies

Returning Japanese Newsman Cables Home Graphic Story—Britain Made Gravest Blunder in Relying on American Bluff

A vivid description of the utter consternation which overtook England when the news was received in London of the attack on Pearl Harbor by Japanese Forces, is given in the following dispatch by Mr. Fukui, former staff correspondent in London of the Asahi, who, after over half a year of internment, is homeward bound aboard a Japanese ship to which he transshipped at Lourenco Marques.

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

LOURENCO MARQUES, September 2 (From former staff correspondent Fukui)—After over half a year of internment, I am now homeward bound, my heart trembling with joy. I wish to present to my fellow countrymen a picture of England as I saw it just at the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

December, 1941, set in. The Pacific situation became more strained, and a frontal clash between Japan on one hand and the United States and Britain on the other came to be regarded as inevitable. But wishful thinking that there was still time left before a final breakdown ruled.

It was on the memorable night of Sunday, December 7, 1941. At the Japanese Club in London many Japanese residents who were habitues of the club were enjoying afterdinner chess games and billiards.

Because of the strained Pacific situation, the Japanese Club in London had been attracting a larger and larger gathering of Japanese residents every night around that period. They listened to radio broadcasts and discussed the international situation.

Hurries to Embassy

Strange though it was, they missed the 9:00 o'clock radio broadcast that night, of all nights. About 15 minutes had passed when a Daily Mail reporter rushed into the room and said, "The Japanese have attacked Pearl Harbor." Instantly, complete quiet pervaded the scene, which had just been astir. An indescribable feeling must have crossed everybody's mind. Everybody there, in anticipation of internment, hurried home to tidy up his affairs.

I hurried to our Embassy. Back at my quarter in the Reuters office, I found sentinels with rifles already posted. I handed in a cable for my home office, but the cable was not accepted.

War has come at last. For Britain to have challenged Japan is the biggest blunder Britain has committed

(Continued on Page 2)

CHUNGKING SUFFERS VICIOUS INFLATION

Officials Must Be Paid 40 Times Pre-War Salaries in Order To Make a Living

Domei

CANTON, September 5.—Violent price inflation is disrupting the family budget of all salaried-men in Chungking, according to a letter received by a family here from one of its members in Chungking.

The letter revealed that laborers working in munitions factories, who are enjoying high wages, are having prosperous times in direct contrast to government officials who are still being paid according to prewar standard.

Government officials, in order to make a decent living, have to be paid 40 times their pre-war salaries, the letter revealed. For instance, it said, officials who have been receiving 100 yuan before the outbreak of the present war now have to be paid 4,000 yuan.

Accordingly, officials are becoming extremely dissatisfied with the government, as measures so far taken have produced no satisfactory results, the letter continued.

Tobacco Supply Drops

With the monopolization of the sale of tobacco by the Chungking regime the supply of tobacco has fallen off, and consequently the price is beginning to rise adding to the difficulties. The daily demand, it was revealed, reaches 2,500,000 cigarettes or 75,000,000 cigarettes a month. However, only 22,500,000 cigarettes are manufactured monthly.

Even unpolished rice, according to the letter, is 540 yuan per picul, while the price of vegetables is going higher and higher. The black market price for pork is 36 yuan per pound, it said.

Together with rising cost, the salary earners are further subjected to high prices demanded by profiteering merchants, the letter complained.

Shonan Athletic Body Formed

Domei

SHONAN, September 5.—With the completion of preliminary arrangements for the amalgamation of all athletic associations in this city which were hitherto organized on racial as well as sport basis, a decision has been reached to organize the Shonan Athletic League, with Mayor Shigeo Odate as Honorary President.

MAYOR OF NANKING HONORED AT PARTY

Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Gives Luncheon to Visiting Chinese

Mr. Chou Hsueh-chang, Mayor of Nanking, who is visiting here en route to Hsinking, was the guest of honor at a luncheon given Saturday by Mr. Kumaichi Yamamoto, temporarily acting in the capacity of Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs at the Vice-Minister's official residence.

The visiting Mayor, after worshipping at Meiji and Yasukuni Shrines early yesterday morning, made a courtesy call on Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma who will shortly leave for Nanking as a special envoy to return the courtesy shown to Japan by the Nanking Government.

Completing his itinerary here by attending a dinner party given last evening in his honor by Mr. Hsu Liang, Chinese Ambassador to Tokyo at the Chinese Embassy, the Mayor of Nanking left here by train for the Kansai district.

Mirror Presented to China

The mirror which the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen sold to Japanese friends in 1920 in order to raise necessary funds for the Chinese revolution has been presented to the National Government of China through arrangements made by Mr. Ryokichi Ike, adviser to the National Defense Association, who assisted Dr. Sun at the time of the revolution in August, 1920, the Yomiuri-Hochi reported from Shanghai.

The mirror which is said to be more than 1,500 years old, is a rare Chinese national treasure. It measures about 3.6 feet in height and 2.3 feet in width and weighs 797 kilograms.

Mr. Wang Ching-wei, now President of the National Government of China, brought the mirror to Tokyo in 1920, selling it through the efforts of Mr. Mitsuru Toyama, famous Japanese nationalist leader.

Learning that President Wang was desirous to repurchase the mirror, Mr. Ike recently consulted the present owner of the mirror who agreed instantly to present it to the Chinese Government as a token of Japan's friendship.

The mirror was taken back to China by Nanking's Finance Minister Chou Fou-hai, who visited Tokyo last July, and will soon be formally presented to President Wang Ching-wei, according to the Yomiuri-Hochi.

HUGE HEADWAY IN FORMING NEW MINISTRY MADE

Plans Regarding Organization Expected to Be Submitted To Cabinet This Week

ALL-ROUND COOPERATION

Structure and Business Are Among Chief Points Now Being Deliberated

Preparations for the creation of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry are making good progress, with representatives of the Foreign and Overseas Ministries and other Government organs showing a constructive and cooperative attitude all along.

Three deliberations participated in by Chief Secretary of the Cabinet Hoshino, Chief of the Cabinet Legislative Bureau Moriyama and others have already been held and it is expected that plans regarding the organization of the Ministry will be completed and submitted to the Cabinet within this week.

Chief among the points being deliberated on in conformity with the Cabinet decision are, organization; structure; business of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry, the absorption by it of the Overseas Ministry, the East Asia and the South Seas Bureaus of the Foreign Office, the Cabinet Manchurian Affairs Bureau and the East Development Board. Necessary adjustments incidental to the absorption are also being discussed.

Points being watched with keen interest in this connection are:

1. The new Ministry's relation to the Foreign Office in point of the former's central structure, namely, determination as to what are the spheres purely diplomatic and what are not.

2. Business to be handled by the new Ministry, namely, clarification of the relation between political, economic and cultural enterprises to be carried out by the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry on one hand, and strictly diplomatic businesses that will fall within the province of the Foreign Office.

3. Personal administration of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry.

4. Functions and personnel organization at outposts of the new Ministry.

5. Contact between the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry and other Ministries concerned.

There is a popular demand for perfecting the organization and structure of the new Ministry so that it will perform its duty to vindicate the great ideal of constructing Greater East Asia, an ideal which is inseparably related to the prosecution of the war.

NEW SHRINE FOR HONGKONG

To Serve As Center of Spiritual Life Of Japanese Residents

Domei

HONGKONG, September 5.—The Government-General of Hongkong, which has been planning the erection of a Shrine in Hongkong to serve as the center of spiritual life of the Japanese residents of that city, has recently selected its site, which covers some 40,000 tsubo, located at a scenic spot commanding a bird's eye-view of Hongkong Harbor and Kowloon.

In addition, a plan is now under way for the erection of a monument in honor of the Japanese soldiers who fell for the cause of their country in the capture of Hongkong. The monument is expected to be completed by December 25, the first anniversary of the fall of Hongkong.

AIR SQUADRON TO VISIT JAPAN FROM HSINKING

Formation of Over Dozen Manchoukuo Army Planes to Fly Here Sept. 16

WILL EXPRESS THANKS

Mission Made Up of Manchoukuoan, Mongolian and Chosenese Officers

Domei

HSINKING, September 5.—A formation of more than a dozen Manchoukuoan army planes will take off from here for Japan on the morning of September 16 on a mission to extend gratitude to the Japanese Imperial Army and especially to aeronautical circles, for their assistance in building up the Manchoukuo army, on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the Founding of their State.

The aerial mission headed by Major-General Kou Wen-lin, commander of the Peace Preservation Corps, will make the hop to the Tachikawa airfield in Tokyo via Keijo, Fukuoka, and Osaka.

The Manchoukuoan warplanes will be piloted by young Manchoukuoan, Mongolian and Chosenese flying officers, who graduated this year from the Aviation Training School here.

Pageant Scheduled

During their stay in Japan, the mission is scheduled to participate in the aerial pageant to be held over the Tokorosawa airfield in the vicinity of Tokyo.

Meanwhile, sources close to General Hideki Tojo said the Premier will be the most eager among Japanese officials to greet the Manchoukuo air squadron for he is responsible more than anyone else for the existence of the air arm of one of Japanese closest allies.

They pointed out that Manchoukuo army aviation came into existence in 1937 with the support of the then Lieutenant-General Tojo who was then chief-of-staff of the Kwantung Army.

159 Notables Invited

The General Affairs Bureau of the Association to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo named a total of 157 notables to be guests at the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo to be held on September 16 at Hsinking.

Of those invited, 116 are representatives of various circles in Japan, including Kikugoro Onoye, the noted actor and Masao Kume, famed author.

Among the 45 notables, who rendered meritorious services at the time of the founding of Manchoukuo, are included Charles Gustave Idman, Finnish Minister, General Georges Bagulesco, Rumanian Minister and Count Nagakage Okabe, member of the House of Peers and Vice-President of the Japan-Manchoukuo Cultural Association.

Manchoukuo Officers Promoted

Domei

HSINKING, September 5.—In line with the consolidation of national defense, the Manchoukuo Army has undergone a change in its personnel, especially in high-ranking officials, it was announced here today. Among high army officers who have been promoted are Generals Hsing Shih-lian, Kuo En-lin, and Chang Wen-tsu who were Lieutenant-Generals.

To Hold Athletic Meet

Industrial men of Tokyo totaling about 5,450, comprised of factory workers, foremen, managers and even directors, will hold their 11th athletic meet at the Meiji Shrine Stadium and several other arenas on Sundays and holidays from September 20 to November 8.

1,163 Novel Articles Invented by Children In Japan and South Areas to Be Exhibited

Responding to the invitation issued by the Japan Invention Society for invented articles by national school pupils and middle school students, more than 4,300 articles were recently sent in to the institute and of this number 1,163 articles will be honored in a ceremony to be held on September 28, the Yomiuri-Hochi reports. The total number is a 60 per cent increase over that of last year.

Some of the articles were sent in by children in the Southern Regions, and this is illustrative of the Japanese children's enthusiasm in scientific study, the journal declares.

Particularly, the paper adds, a good number of the inventions are related to things concerning air defense equipment and arms, which reflects the children's consciousness of wartime preparedness.

An exhibition to display all the invented articles will be held from September 27 to October 9 at the Mitsukoshi Department Store in Tokyo.

STIRRING ACCOUNT TOLD OF MAKIN ISLAND BATTLE AGAINST YANK INVADERS

Enemy Planes, Warships Blasted In Spectacular Action Off Endau

Imperial Navy Proves Invincibility in Face Of Persistent Attacks by Hostile Aircraft and Ships in Southern Waters

Behind the unprecedented victories scored by the Imperial Forces lies a tale of grim determination, of ceaseless activity courageously and efficiently carried out the story of Japan's mighty Navy whose unerring big guns have blasted the enemy warships off the waters in every encounter, whose winged-units have swept the skies of East Asia clear of enemy planes. Among the myriad tasks undertaken by the Imperial Navy there is none more vital, more brilliantly carried out than its protecting of the transports that have carried troops, equipment, guns and munitions to distant enemy infested lands.

Early on the morning of January 26 amidst a tropical monsoon, a flotilla of mine-sweepers was seen escorting two 10,000-ton transports laden with materials to be used for an airbase. Cruising southward through tropical seas, the transports took to a zigzag course in order that they might not be sighted by enemy submarines. Before them stretched an endless expanse of blue waters.

The task ahead was to reduce Singapore, classed as one of the four invulnerable fortresses of the world —Hawaii, Singapore, Gibraltar and Heligoland. A vivid account of the decisive and spectacular Sea Battle of Endau, based on a story told by a naval officer who actually participated in the battle, is given by Toshiyuki Tsumura in Taiyo. He writes:

It was four o'clock in the afternoon when the distant shores of Endau were first sighted. The rays of the afternoon sun strayed through the window of the bridge on the mine-sweeper, and through its transparent radiance the opaque shadow of mountain ranges loomed hazily in the distance.

"The heat is terrific. With the temperature of the sea water at 28 degrees, we should unload the fuel and bombs before they melt."

"Don't worry; we'll make Endau in a few minutes."

It was a little after 5 when the merchantships lowered their anchors. No sooner had they anchored than the mine-sweepers took their respective positions to protect them. Surrounding them were a number of submarines which also were there to safeguard them.

"Six heavy bombers in the distance, straight ahead of the bow! They look like enemy planes!" the

(Continued on Page 2)

Terrific Encounter Was Triumph for Spirit Of Yamato Men

FOES WERE REPULSED

Americans Came on Submarines And Landed 2,000 Meters From Japanese Garrison

A death struggle lasting some 40 hours resulting in the repulse of the United States marines who engineered a surprise landing on Makin Island at the northern tip of the Gilbert Islands on August 17 is described in a graphic account of the battle sent to Tokyo from an undisclosed base under date of September 6 by Yoshimitsu Fujita, a member of the Naval press squad.

"On the morning of that fateful day the Japanese Naval Headquarters at a certain base received a wireless report from the commander of the garrison on the island of Makin saying that he and his subordinates were going to fight to the last man in defense of the island under his charge. That was the last message received from that garrison.

The terrific engagement that took place between the Japanese defenders and the American attackers became known for the first time with the return of the staff officer who was dispatched to the island to inspect the scene of battle on August 20, when the reinforcements were rushed to the position. It was another triumph of the traditional spirit of the fighting man of Yamato, the correspondent comments. With only a small force supported by limited gunfire the Japanese snatched victory at the point of the bayonet from the Americans who heavily outnumbered them and almost overran the small island.

Came in Sumbarines

The enemy in two submarines stole into the waters off the island on the night of August 16 and at dawn the next day landed on the shore about 2,000 meters from the Japanese garrison headquarters coming in rubber boats. The garrison force arrived by trucks on the scene at about 3:40 a.m. on word having been received from an inhabitant. The Japanese sighted the Americans at a distance of 5,000 meters near a pier and the battle was joined.

Against about 200 Americans equipped with machine-guns, automatic rifles and hand grenades, only a handful of Japanese took the stand. Moreover, at about 5 a.m. another enemy force landed on the island at the rear of the Japanese. Thus the defenders were surrounded by the raiders. On top of this, the Japanese ran out of ammunition and it became imperative for them to communicate with headquarters. Two volunteers in a small boat tried to make the contact by manipulating the boat with their steel helmets. The current was too strong for them and it carried the boat out to the open sea.

The commander ordered a charge against the enemy to the front, leaving a dozen men of the right wing to fight the enemy at the rear. The Japanese together shouted "Long live Your Majesty!" three times and made the charge.

The enemy fire intensified and many Japanese fell before they could drive their bayonets home.

Eagles to the Rescue

It was at this critical moment that the eagles of our Naval force appeared over the scene, having received information as to attack on the island. Not knowing that almost all the Japanese confronting them had been killed, the Americans kept up their terrific fire, so that they killed and were killed by many of their own compatriots coming on from the rear of the Japanese while the bombers accounted for others. Thus on the night of August 17 the Americans to the front retreated in rubber boats.

The next day the Japanese warplanes continued bombing and sweeping the enemy position with machine-gun fire and at last established contact with the land force. The surviving handful waxed a hundredfold in courage. There were only 60 and some odd Americans under a lieutenant left after the main force had retreated and, unable to

(Continued on Page 2)

BATAVIA FLOURISHES UNDER NEW REGIME

Japanese Administration Is Given Whole-Hearted Cooperation by Natives

Domei

BATAVIA, September 5.—Peace and prosperity now reign in completely restored Batavia, under the leadership of the Japanese Administration and assisted by the wholehearted cooperation of the natives.

Within the short space of six months since the occupation of Java by the Japanese Force, the reconstruction of Java as an integral part of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere has been accomplished, while traces of the oppressing Dutch influence have already disappeared.

The popular traditional night bazaar in Batavia has been reopened to the great joy of the natives of the town.

Educational and general welfare facilities for the native population, which had been totally neglected by the Dutch administration, are now thoughtfully provided by the Japanese authorities.

Museums and other public institutions of culture and entertainment, which formerly had been closed to the native inhabitants, are now open to the public without exceptions.

Schools are being established for the natives, where the Japanese language, as well as the Malayan, tongue is taught, while additional libraries and research institutes have been organized for the benefit of the Islamic population in Java.

Tram, bus and all other transportation systems have been restored to normalcy, while all the major factories in the town have initiated their work with the complete restoration of gas, electricity and water works.

The mines laid in Batavia Harbor by the enemy have been removed or destroyed, while scuttled ships, refloated and repaired, are actively engaged in coastal transportation.

The All-Java Sports Carnival is being held here with the enthusiastic participation of thousands of native athletes, while the general assembly of the Javanese Mohammedan Party is scheduled to meet for three days beginning tomorrow.

Filipino Police Honored

Domei

MANILA, September 5.—A ceremony of awarding honors to deserving Filipino police officials was held at 10:00 o'clock this morning at the headquarters of the Japanese Gendarmerie in this city.

LT.-GENERAL TANAKA TOURS PHILIPPINES

Supreme Army Commander Is Surprised at Progress of Rehabilitation Work

"In the mountain regions of the Philippine Islands, peace and order have already been restored to a far greater degree than I had expected," declared Lieutenant-General Shizuichi Tanaka, Supreme Commander of the Imperial Japanese Army Forces in the Philippine Area, when interviewed by an Asahi correspondent last Friday aboard a special train bound for Manila. The Lieutenant-General was on his way back to Manila after making an inspection trip to Bagio and other mountain regions of the Islands.

"As I thought to see is to believe," began the Lieutenant-General with a smile, "I started my tour of inspection to various parts of the Islands as soon as I came here, and I have now almost completed my program.

"It was most reassuring for me to find that in the mountain regions peace and order have already been restored much more than I had expected. Being more than 5,000 feet above sea level, it is rather cold in these regions, and to make matters worse, it is raining day after day now that the rainy season has set in. I can well picture the hardships Japanese soldiers now stationed there are experiencing without hardly any of the ordinary comforts of life. At the same time, I could not but marvel at the great work, done by the Japanese pioneers, for the fine driveway leading from the mountain regions to Bagio, as well as the Bagio vegetables, now famous in the Islands, are the result of their labors."

Reich Press Chief Named

Domei

BERLIN, September 1.—Helmut Sundermann today was appointed acting chief of the Press Department in the Reich Propaganda Ministry to succeed the late Dr. Carl Boemer, who passed away on August 22 in a military hospital at Cracow of a wound received on the battlefield near Kharkov.

Bumper Potato Crop

With the Tokyo Vegetable Retailers Association declaring, "We can give you your fill of sweet potatoes this year," 1,500,000,000 kilograms of the nation's favorite vegetable are expected for the tables of Kwanto homes following harvesting of this year's crop, the Yomiuri-Hochi reports.

WRITER DESCRIBES ACTION OFF ENDAU

(Continued From Page 1)

voice of the look-out rang out sharply.

The captain of the flotilla swiftly took his binoculars, and gluing them upon the approaching planes, he gazed steadily into the distance.

"Anti-air defense!" The captain's voice was sharp and decisive.

Swiftly the muzzles of the guns turned southward. Overhead, at an altitude of about 2,000 meters, the bombers in symmetric formation zoomed across the sky. Ignoring the escorting warships, they concentrated their attack on the merchantships, raining explosives upon them in rapid succession. In frothy white jets, the water shot upward, as explosive after explosive hit the sea. With each jet the masts of the merchantships disappeared from sight, but as the spouting water subsided, they loomed calmly back into view.

In answer to the challenge of an enemy heavy bomber of the Lockheed type, one of the mine-sweepers began spitting a staccatto fire with machine-guns.

"Damn them! They must have come from Singapore!"

Enemy Planes Turn Tail

Against the fury of incessant fire from the warships, the six enemy bombers finally quailed, and turning their red and blue wings toward the shore, fled into the evening sun.

It was about 6:15 in the evening when the voice of the look-out once gain stabbed the silence.

"A formation of planes from the mountain to the west! Not clear whether enemy or not!"

From the western coast, like huge shadows of gigantic birds against the evening sun, a formation of about fifteen or sixteen planes hovered in the sky.

"Fight!" Once again the captain's sharp voice reverberated throughout the bridge.

Swiftly the crew once more took up their positions, grimly awaiting the battle which must of necessity occur. In the distance, the formation of Hawker "Hurricane" fighters steadily drew closer.

"Ten planes sighted to the north!" All eyes focused northward. To the north, their silver wings glowing faintly in the weak rays of the evening sun, ten Japanese fighter planes were heading steadfastly toward the ships.

"Here they come! Let's give it to them!"

Enlivened by the timely appearance of the powerful Imperial fighter planes, the crew were jubilantly eager to watch the aerial combat between the two formations.

Furious Air Battle

Welcoming a combat with the enemy, the Japanese fighter planes, in a sudden burst of speed, made a headlong charge against the enemy planes. Instantly, in the fast darkening, purplish-blue skies over Endau, a furious aerial battle ensued.

Suddenly from the south, an enemy aerial reinforcement appeared. Taking advantage of the small number of Japanese planes, the enemy aircraft took the offensive and began making fierce thrusts against the Japanese planes. Although fighting against great odds, the Japanese planes were undaunted, and encountered and parried the drives of the enemy.

Suddenly, emitting a tail of black smoke from its tank, one plane took a headlong dive. It was an enemy Hawker "Hurricane" fighter. Another followed soon after, a Hudson type. Soon another, and another. In a short half hour's time almost all of the enemy planes had been shot down. The only loss suffered by the Imperial planes was one that was compelled to make a forced landing.

"How's the strength of our ace air unit! How's their strength!"

The crew were exultantly boasting of the victory scored by air force, as though they themselves had scored it.

"Heavy enemy bombers from the south! Six!"

From behind the mountains, maintaining an altitude of about 1,000 meters, six enemy planes of the Lockheed type could already be seen approaching. Ignoring the escorting warships, they, too, centered their attack upon the merchantships. Bomb after bomb showered around the ships, but none failed to reach its mark. Intercepted then by the Japanese planes, they too, were soon repulsed.

More Enemy Planes

After an hour's patrol on this eventful day, another enemy formation consisting of six planes of the same Lockhead type appeared overhead. It was 7:30. Close to the surface of the sea came these planes, and once again tried to rain destruction upon the ships. Providence smiled kindly upon the Japanese merchantships, for once again the bombs failed to find their marks.

"They've raided us three times, and three times they've had to take to their heels! What a shame!"

The crew were cheerful, for they believed themselves to have fortunately escaped the enemy bombs. The derricks and the decks of the merchantships, however, were riddled with the enemy's machine-gun bullets and splinters of exploding bombs. Even a number of the men had been wounded by the flying metals.

The machine-gunners were irate at the stubbornness with which the enemy planes concentrated their attack upon the merchantships, and were grimly awaiting the opportunity when they might deal them a finishing blow.

At eight o'clock when the tropical sun was about to sink behind the mountains in the west, there was not a shadow of an enemy plane to be seen.

"They must have given up hope of raiding us. All their fighter planes have been shot down by our ace air unit." An incessant murmur of conversation continued among the machine-gunners.

The night was pitch dark and still. Only a slight wind faintly stirred the silence. High in the sky a myriad of silver stars shone like glittering sand. The sea was blanketed in blackness.

The steady unloading of the materials to be used for the air base had been continuing throughout the night, the crew members at work beside the merchantships, whose lights were carefully controlled in order that they might not be sighted by the enemy. Beside them the warships were keeping a vigilant watch.

Enemy Sighted

Suddenly a signal flashed on the mast of one of the submarines flanking the left side of the convoy of merchantships. It read, "Enemy sighted 0200."

"Night attack! Lets go! We'll show them!"

Instantly the morale of the crew tightened. The gunners, with their white towels banded around their heads, lost no time in taking their positions.

Through the telescope, two enemy warships were seen speeding toward the merchantships at the rate of 27 to 28 knots per hour, well prepared to charge into the line in a night attack. The torpedo discharged by the first of the two, from a distance of only about 1,500 meters foamed white as it ploughed toward the merchantship. The Japanese destroyers however, restrained their attack until the right time to challenge the onrush of the enemy's arrival. Presently, as their propellers began to churn the water, another signal flashed on one of their bridges.

"We'll take care of them," it flashed. Behind its short message, it seemed to say, "Each of you defend your position, and we will finish them off in no time."

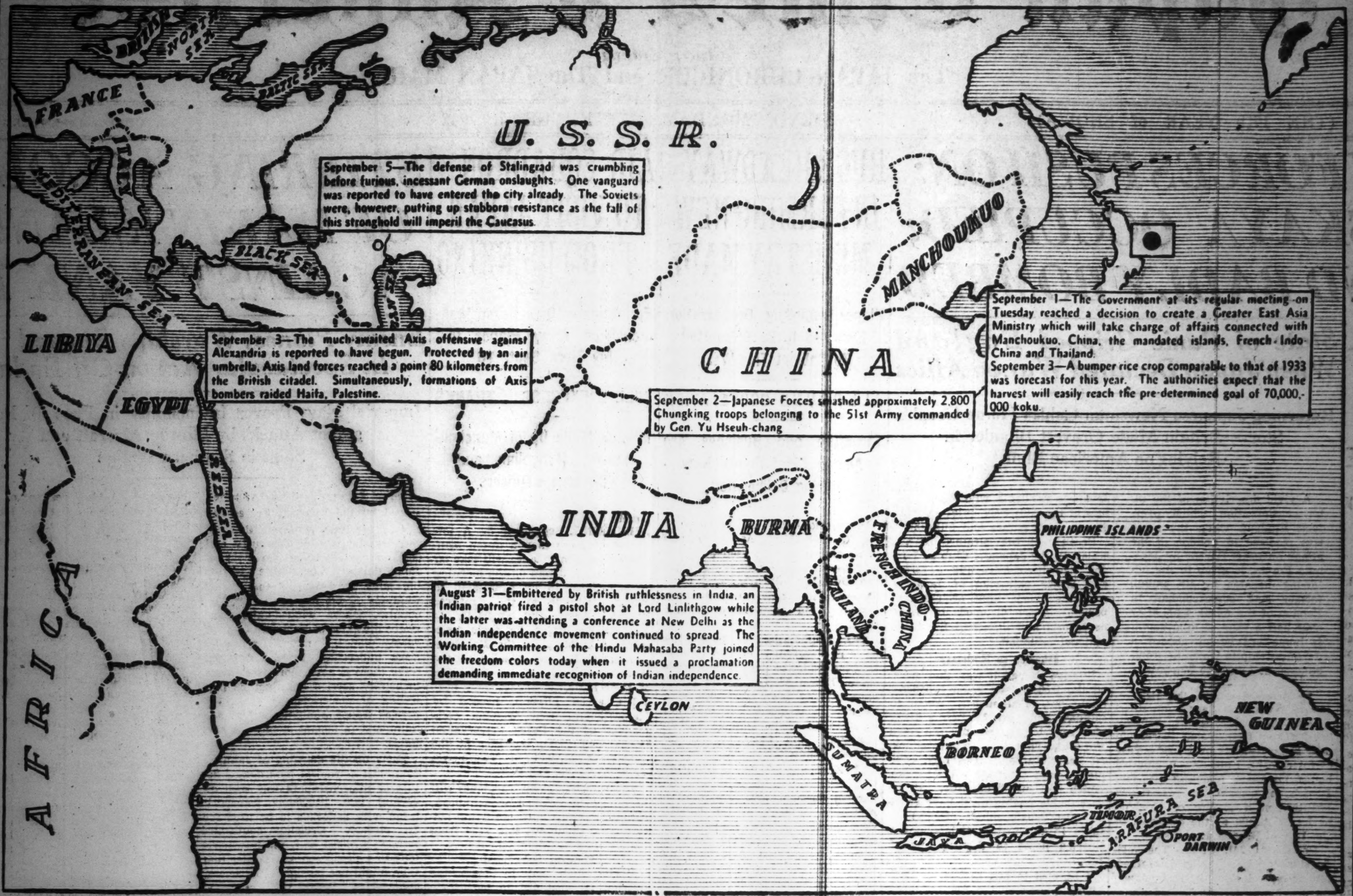
A sudden flame went up from some dark shadow in the distance. It was none other than the enemy's cannonade.

Just at this time the two enemy destroyers, each with their two masts, were caught in the bluish-white ray of the searchlight from the Japanese destroyers. The firing became more intense.

The heavy guns were spitting fire. The deafening cannonade of both sides echoed from the distant mountains of Endau. The bombardment increased in intensity. The shells from the enemy destroyers, short in range, were dropping perilously close to the Japanese destroyers, spouting water-jets column-high on the surface of the sea. The shells from the latter, well-aimed, were consistently reaching their mark.

Suddenly the second of the two enemy destroyers received a direct hit and burst into sudden flame. Shortly after, another shell found its mark on the first destroyer, and it, too, burst into flame. Realizing that it was badly outmatched by the Imperial Navy, it swiftly took to flight, leaving behind its companion destroyer, crippled and aflame.

NEWS HIGHLIGHTS IN EUROPE AND EAST ASIA LAST WEEK



September 5—The defense of Stalingrad was crumbling before furious, incessant German onslaughts. One vanguard was reported to have entered the city already. The Soviets were, however, putting up stubborn resistance as the fall of this stronghold will imperil the Caucasus.

September 3—The much-awaited Axis offensive against Alexandria is reported to have begun. Protected by an air umbrella, Axis land forces reached a point 80 kilometers from the British citadel. Simultaneously, formations of Axis bombers raided Haifa, Palestine.

September 2—Japanese Forces smashed approximately 2,800 Chungking troops belonging to the 51st Army commanded by Gen. Yu Hseuh-chang

September 1—The Government at its regular meeting on Tuesday reached a decision to create a Greater East Asia Ministry which will take charge of affairs connected with Manchoukuo, China, the mandated islands, French Indo-China and Thailand.
September 3—A bumper rice crop comparable to that of 1933 was forecast for this year. The authorities expect that the harvest will easily reach the pre-determined goal of 70,000,000 koku.

August 31—Embittered by British ruthlessness in India, an Indian patriot fired a pistol shot at Lord Linlithgow while the latter was attending a conference at New Delhi as the Indian independence movement continued to spread. The Working Committee of the Hindu Mahasaba Party joined the freedom colors today when it issued a proclamation demanding immediate recognition of Indian independence.

THE PAST WEEK IN REVIEW

East Asiatic Affairs Ministry Planned

The Board of Information announced on September 1 that the Government has decided to create a Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs which is expected to be established on October 1, when a Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs will be announced. Premier Tojo, it is also reliably learned, has a candidate in mind to assume the portfolio. The basic policy of the Ministry is for the purpose of bringing to a successful end the War of Greater East Asia and to insure success in the construction of Greater East Asia. The Ministry will be the general organ for the conducting of administrative work covering the fields of politics, economy and culture within the Greater East Asia Sphere excepting Japan Proper, Chosen, Taiwan and Karafuto. All matters of purely diplomatic nature, however, will be left to the jurisdiction of the Foreign Ministry.

Anti-British Feeling Rises in Egypt

The anti-British movement in Egypt, assuming serious proportions, reached its climax on September 2, Egyptian Independence Commemoration Day, when masses of students clashed with British troops stationed in Cairo and Alexandria. Casualties were caused on both sides, reports reveal. Five members of the Egyptian Royal Family have been arrested and imprisoned by the British troops and the King is said to be virtually a hostage in the Palace which is encircled by armed forces.

Nanking's Mayor Visits Japan

Another distinguished personage arrived in Japan last week when Chou Hsueh-chang, Mayor of Nanking, visited Tokyo en route to Manchoukuo where he will represent China as vice-chief of the mission dispatched by the National Government to tender its congratulations upon the tenth founding of Manchoukuo.

Japan's Finance in Healthy State

Eloquent testimony of the healthy condition in which Japan's finance stands today is seen in an announcement by the Finance Ministry showing that the grand total of the revenue for the 1941-42 year increased by ¥2,156,000,000 over the revenue for the previous fiscal year.

Indian Uprising Grows in Ferocity

Fanned by British pressure and violence which is increasing in brutality, the uprising in India is growing daily in ferocity and despite the many casualties suffered, demonstrators bravely carry on their patriotic efforts to uproot Anglo-Saxon interference and gain independence for the masses. That the British are in utter confusion over the uprising is clearly seen in the fact that announcement of an attempt on the life of Lord Linlithgow, the Viceroy, was not made public until five days after the incident occurred. A young Indian patriot was responsible for the shooting and although he was killed on the spot, the incident proves beyond all doubt India's determination to gain freedom. Meanwhile, the British have been forced to resort to armed force in the true sense of the term. Finding the resistance offered by the Hur tribe far from passive, the British army has been ordered to start a great drive to force the tribesmen to submit. The Royal Air Force has bombed and machine-gunned the jungle districts inhabited by these people, burned down their dwellings and mercilessly cut down the inhabitants.

New Marriage Service Opened

In line with the population policy of the Government which aims at increasing the population of Japan Proper to 100,000,000 persons by the 35th Year of Showa, (1960), the Matrimonial Consultation Office in the Ministry of Public Welfare will be dissolved and replaced by the Dai-Nippon Matrimonial Service in the near future. The headquarters of the projected Service will be established in the Welfare Ministry and have branches at the seats of prefectural governments throughout the country. Gunshi Takei, Chief of the Population Bureau of the Welfare Ministry, will head the service while the posts of directors of the various branches will be assumed by prefectural governors.

Tojo Assumes Foreign Portfolio

Japan's popular Premier, General Hideki Tojo, who is also concurrently War Minister, now holds a third portfolio, that of Foreign Affairs. The Premier's assumption of this additional duty came as a result of Shigenori Togo's resignation as Foreign Minister. General Tojo was formally installed in his new post at a ceremony held at 8 a.m. on September 1. Mr. Togo's reasons for resigning are purely personal. He has been nominated as a member of the House of Peers following Imperial sanction.

Riddle of Acid Resistance Solved

The riddle of acid resistance in metals has been solved! And the genius who made this scientific discovery is none other than Narito Yamaguchi, a young laboratory assistant at the Institute for Physical and Chemical Research. With his electron diffraction spectroscope, Mr. Yamaguchi claims he is not only able to put his finger on the nature of acid resistance in alloys but to get on the track of new acid-resisting alloys.

Ireland Torn by Near Riots

Scenes unwitnessed since the civil disturbances 20 years ago were enacted in Belfast on September 2 as mounted police were forced to charge into demonstrators who were shouting deprecating remarks at British and American soldiers, states a report received in Lisbon from Belfast, according to Domei. The outstanding incident occurred when 300 persons surrounded two American soldiers and shouted, "Why don't you go home?" The Independent Republican Army, meanwhile, has issued a printed ultimatum declaring that if American troops are not withdrawn from Northern Ireland, the Independent Republican Army would forcibly eject them. The intrigue is said to be well-organized and on a much larger scale than the 1919-20 anti-British rebellion. Cause of the riots is seen in the execution of 19-year-old Thomas Williams, member of the outlawed Republican Army, for the murder of a constable.

Shanghai Volunteer Corps Disbanded

Peace and order in the International Settlement in Shanghai being satisfactorily maintained by the Japanese military authorities, the Volunteer Corps of the International Settlement has been disbanded after 90 eventful years since its formation in 1855.

U.S. Threatened by Steel Shortage

A shortage in steel of 5,000,000 tons of the demand for the current year is what America is facing today, according to a New York Times dispatch. Shipyards in New Orleans have been forced to suspend operations due to the acute shortage while the Chrysler and Chevrolet factories in Detroit have had to cease building war tanks for the same reason. It is thus believed hardly likely that the United States will be able to fulfill its contracts to the Allies under the Lease-Lend Act.

JOAK to Enlarge Foreign Section

For the purpose of positively combating the demagogic propaganda broadcasts of enemy organs, the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan has planned a wholesale enlargement and improvement of its International Department. Heretofore known as the Kokusaibu, the revitalized department will be called the Kokusai Kyoku, or International Bureau. Efforts will be exerted to keep world listeners-in, especially those in America, informed of actual results of each battle fought. The present director of the business bureau of JOAK, Masao Seki, is mentioned as the most probable candidate for the post of Director of the enlarged International Department.

Sports Continue Despite War

With representatives of youths corps, secondary schools, industrial workers and instructors of primary schools from prefectures throughout the country, and delegates from Manchoukuo, Chosen and North China participating, the summer games of the 13th Meiji Shrine Physical Training Meet were held for three days ending on August 30. The meet, comprising swimming and aquatic events, saw 1,600 athletes engaged in heated competition. The swimming events were highlighted by a new national record in the women's 200-meter freestyle race in which Miss Fumiko Hatano, of the Tokyo Fourth Prefectural Girl's Middle School was clocked in 2 minutes 40.2 seconds, clipping 1.8 seconds off her former record. Miss Hatano also copped the 100-meter freestyle race to establish herself the outstanding individual of the meet. Shuichi Murayama, 18-year-old student from Wakayama was another to create a new national record. He splashed through the water in 19 minutes 10.8 seconds in the 800-meter freestyle event for secondary schools, a full 2 seconds better than the former record held by Kusuo Kitamura, 1932 Olympic champion.

Stalingrad's Fall Is Matter of Time

(Continued From Page 1)

Rome which post has been vacant for many months. While many personal political elements were responsible for Mr. Suner's unpopularity, the main reason for his removal from the Foreign Office was that his action as chairman of the Falange Party tended to give an impression that he was the party himself.

All the alleged abuses of power by the Falange Party and social unrest caused by a food crisis were blamed on Mr. Suner. But he shielded his brother-in-law, Generalissimo Franco, in the face of unpopularity. Further criticisms were directed at Mr. Suner.

Meanwhile, General Francisco Gomez Jordana, who is an aristocratic army officer, is known to have Axis sympathies as he held the foreign portfolio during the critical Burgos days. Nevertheless, it is believed that he is more acceptable to Great Britain and the United States than Mr. Suner whose close friendship with Count Galeazo Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister always irritated the Anglo-Saxons.

VIVID STORY TOLD OF MAKIN VICTORY

(Continued From Page 1)

endure the terrific bombing from the air and infantry charge, presented a written offer of surrender by the intermediary of an inhabitant. The note said that, having been abandoned to their fate and their will to fight crushed, the 60 of them had had enough of bloodshed. They entreated that the bombing be stopped and they be allowed to see the Japanese commander to make their surrender. They wished to be accorded the treatment of prisoners of war stipulated by international law.

The note, however, did not reach the hands of Japanese until August 23 because the inhabitant to whom it was entrusted for some reason, failed to deliver it. Meanwhile, not aware of this circumstance, the Americans, terrified by the absence of a reply from the Japanese, signaled to a U.S. submarine by lighting gasoline on the night of August 18 and fled from the island in a lighter.

On August 20, the first batch of Japanese reinforcements arrived and the next day more arrived by warship and the island was swept clean of all Americans. Four of them who attempted to escape on a raft on the night of August 20 were stranded when their raft struck a sandbank and no sooner had they fled into the jungle than they were captured by the Japanese moppers along with five other marines who had been hiding there.

Throughout the duration of the battle, the inhabitants cooperated with the Japanese garrison, beginning with the first report of the landing of the Americans and continuing with scouting and nursing of the wounded. Some of them even sacrificed their lives in the Japanese cause. An islander couple with their children helped in the delivery of ammunition and earned the deepest gratitude of the garrison.

Situated at the extreme eastern edge among the Pacific islands occupied by the Japanese and surrounded by vast seas, the island of Makin is most difficult of access whether by sea or land. On this small island, for some 40 hours between the dawn of August 17 and the night of the 18th, a handful of Japanese took their stand against an enemy force more than ten times their number and forced the Americans to abandon their scheme of establishing a guerilla base, inflicting losses amounting to more than half their strength in numerous bodies left on the field and nine men taken prisoner.

The terrific striking power of the Japanese bluejackets has been reported time and again since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia but this is the first time that their amazing power of endurance in resistance has been reported. The splendid tradition of valor established by our bluejackets at the outset of the China Affair, which so astounded the rest of the world, has now been maintained on this lone Pacific island to adorn another page of our glorious history, concludes the account.

State of Panic Gripped England As War Started

(Continued From Page 1)

in the last several centuries.

The British public had been grossly ignorant, while Americans, belittling Japan's total national strength, believed she could checkmate Japan by strengthening the economic blockade. This American public opinion, apparently, considerably influenced the British.

Seeing Japan withholding decisive action, the Anglo-American nations were led to believe that their policy of coercion had succeeded. Supported by a powerful faction opposed to a policy of appeasing Japan, the Anglo-American nations set out to tighten up still further their economic blockade of Japan. Japan's serious efforts to avert a Pacific war were mistaken for a degeneration of her strength. Even Churchill betrayed his utter ignorance when he declared, "Japan through four years of the China Affair has been weakened in strength."

When Japan, thinking a war with the Anglo-American Powers to be inevitable, started to make preparations, Britain miscalculated Japan's military strength and belittled and provoked Japan. To the United States and Britain the China Affair may not have been a war, but Japan during the Affair was striving to enhance her national strength. Of this the Anglo-American Powers were unconscious.

Tanaka Ends Inspection

Domei

MANILA, September 4—Lieutenant-General Shizuichi Tanaka, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in the Philippines, returned here today after completing a tour of inspection in Mountain Province, including the Baguio region, since August 31, it was announced by the press section of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces at 5 p.m. today.

PRESENT SITUATION ON HAINAN IS TOLD

Considerable Progress Made in Improving Various Aspects Of People's Life

"Hainan Island situated in the southernmost part of China, lying between the Gulf of Tongking and the China Sea, is so rich in natural resources that it will surely become a land of bliss with the development of natural resources and the introduction of modern culture," remarked Kiyoshi Ikeda, Chief Civil Administrator in the naval service, in an article contributed to the Koa Weekly.

The gist of the article follows:

The history of the island can be traced back to ancient days, some 2,400 years ago in the history of China. From the seventh to thirteenth centuries, which fell in the Age of Tang and Sung, China had its prosperous days. During that age, China produced some prominent men, both scholars and politicians, some of whom were unfortunately exiled to Hainan. Among those exiles the name of the late Hsu Tungpo is familiar to the Japanese people. He was a famed scholar and a poet. During the Ming Era which fell in the forteenth cenutry, some politicians who became the ministers of the central government hailed from the island. Prince Yo who was a native of the island occupied the post of Premier for a long stretch of time during the Ming Era. At present some 2,000 promising men, mostly graduates of the Nanking Peking, Shanghai and Canton universities and various universities in Japan and Europe are playing active roles in various fields in Hainan Island.

Hainan is apt to be considered as a dwelling place of barbarians, but it not only produced many prominent men in the past, but at present the central administration of the land is being conducted by competent men of intellect and ability.

Becomes Cool in Winter

It is generally said that it is a hotbed of pestilence, but having lived in the island for the last one year, I can offer eye-witness evidence against the rumor. It was pretty hot during the four months starting from April and lasting till the end of August, but the highest temperature did not run any higher than 96 degrees. The rest of the year is blessed with comfortable climate, the same as that of spring and fall in Japan Proper, particularly a few days at the beginning of February, it becomes so cool that some winter clothes are needed while a charcoal fire needs to be provided in each room.

As to the population of the island, there are 2,500,000 inhabitants out of whom 2,200,000 are Hans, 250,000, Leis and the rest Miaos. The people of the latter two tribes, Lei and Miao, are natives of the island but with the invasion of the Hans from Canton and Fukien provinces the native inhabitants were all driven into the mountainous regions. The Cantonese have some 16 different dialects and even those who migrate from China take more than three months to become acquainted with the common language of the island.

Abundance of Heat

Geographically speaking, the island mainly consists of granite, while the northern sector is of basalt. The soil is not very rich as the result of the agricultural policy of robbing the land of its fertility, but thanks to the abundance of heat and light, the eastern, western and central parts of the island are still fit for cultivation. The mountainous regions occupy some one-third of the entire area while the other parts are either plains or level land suited for future development. In Taiwan two-thirds of the entire island are mountainous, but some 900,000 chobu are cultivated for agricultural production. If Hainan is to be developed extensively as Taiwan, there are some 1,300,000 chobu yet to be cultivated.

Much is to be expected of future agricultural production if necessary land should be cultivated by the Japanese people. Rice production being the main agricultural product, the island has produced some 1,800,000 bushels this year while some were imported from Thailand and French Indo-China. It is hoped that from next year the island will become self-sufficient in the rice production. At present there are 30 agricultural institutes. Japanese experts are conducting experiments on rice and sugar production. The experiment has been a great success. With the slogan of self-sufficiency in rice production, a batch of a hundred young competent farmers was recently sent out from Taiwan, to become agricultural instructors of the native islanders. Within a couple of years, the amount of rice production will be trebled or quadrupled.

Not only rice production, but other foodstuff products, such as millet, soy-beans, deccan-grass, buck-wheat, sesames, peanuts, corn and other cereals will be produced abundantly in the future. The sugar produced in the island is of the best quality and already some eight companies were founded for the purpose of conducting the sugar industry. Some people have an opinion that sugar is produced so abundantly in the Southern Regions that there is no need of encouraging sugar production in Hainan, but sugar can easily be sent to the markets in China.

With the object of encouraging agriculture on a large scale a party of a hundred agrarian immigrants chosen from among the residents of Kagoshima, Yamaguchi, Okayama, Kagawa, Wakayama prefectures arrived in the island some time ago. They are all healthy and hardworking people who are under the age of 45, and now they are undergoing special training to acquire necessary technical knowledge on farming. It is the government's policy to send out some hundred sturdy farmers from Japan Proper each year to conduct their own farming and also to coach the native farmers. A portion of land is to be allotted to each person by various agricultural companies. Not only is the production of rice to be encouraged, but the cultivation of various kinds of fiber and the investigation in to medical herbs for the treatment of epidemics will also be properly conducted.

Suited for Livestock

The island is suited for the livestock industry. Cows and pigs are being raised on a large scale. Pork is noted for its excellent taste. At present some hundred thousand oxen and buffaloes are being bred while livestock raising will be further encouraged in future. As to the aquatic production, it is rich with the products of sea-breams, crabs, lobsters, and clams.

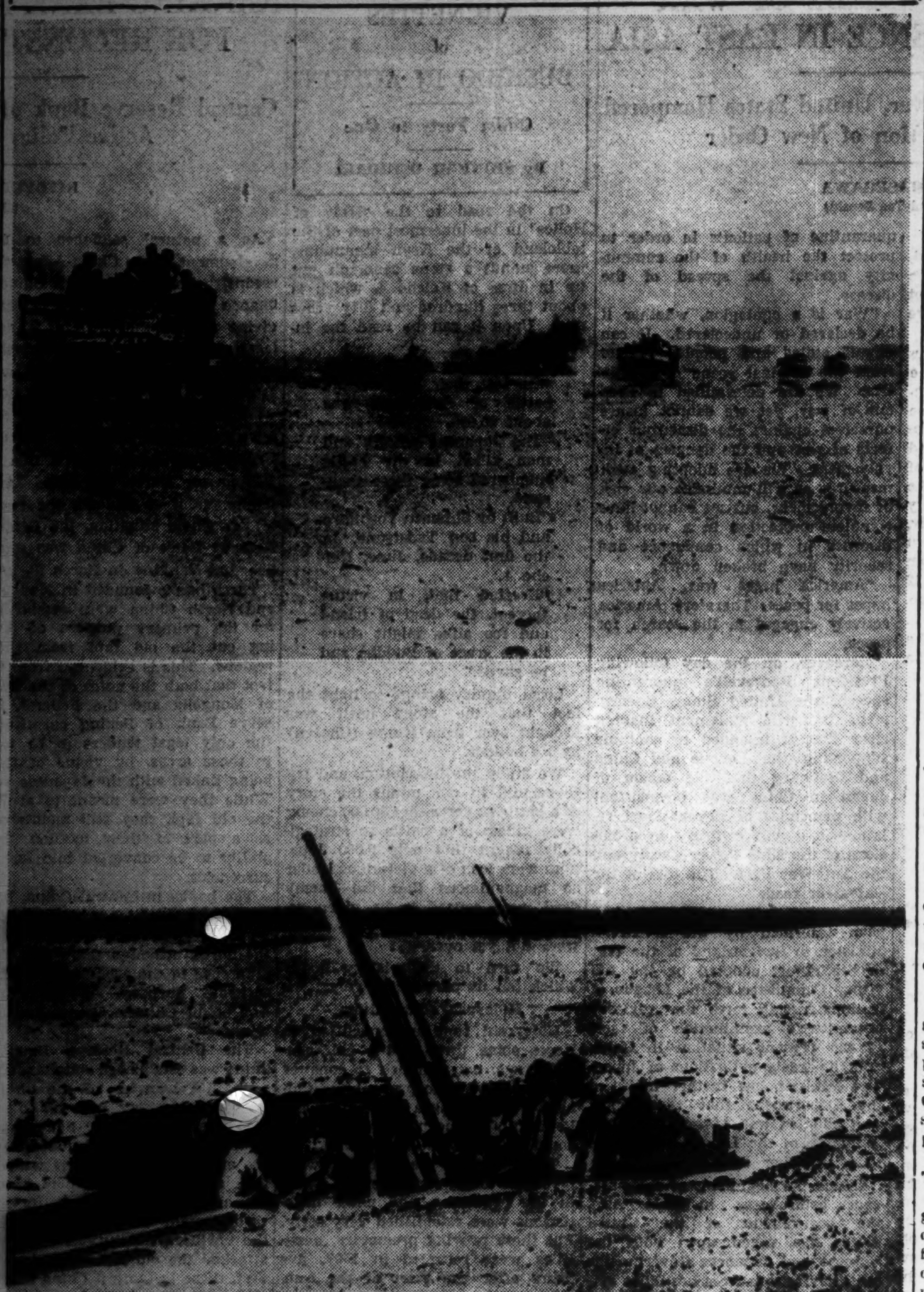
The under-ground resources have not been developed to a great extent, but a careful investigation will be conducted in that field to increase the mineral production.

There is much to be done in the sphere of cultural education of the islanders. The elementary schools and middle schools which were kept closed since the entry of the Japanese Army have all reopened and as a new subject matter, the Japanese language is being taught. The teachers were mostly mobilized from Taiwan while some 150 middle school graduates were sent from Japan Proper. Those persons immediately enrolled in a six months' special course to acquire proper knowledge for the education of the islanders. Upon their graduation in October, they will become qualified to teach at the elementary schools.

At present two newspapers, "Kainan Shimbun" and "Kainan Junpao" in Japanese and Chinese, respectively, are being circulated while the construction of a radio station is under way. As for transportation facilities, buses are mainly used, but the plan for the construction of a railway is being seriously considered by the government authorities.

With the increase in natural production, and with the introduction of cultural facilities, it will not be long before Hainan Island will become a land of bliss.

Axis Forces on North African Front



At top, Italo-German forces advancing on North African front. Above, Italian high-angle gun units active on North African front.

Vignettes of Bushido in Action

(Continued from Page 4)

Their vast hordes are now exposed in the open. Unwittingly they have clearly confessed their utter ignorance of the art of war.

"We number but a few thousand. To each of us is allotted forty foes. But what is that? Though the enemy should number a million, yet we are sufficient to stem them, for upon us today hangs the fate of the armies of Yukinaga, and Kiyomasa, and Hosokawa and Matsuura, and all the rest of our comrades-in-arm."

Even while he spoke, Kawakami and the valiant three hundred hacked their way through the dense sea of Chino-Korean hordes, and soon were admitted within the gates of the main stronghold.

Yoshihiro spoke to his men again; "My men, know ye all that the enemy is sure to be carried away by his present victories, and be betrayed into making a descent here within a day or two. Until they come, we must exercise patience.

"They number nearly a hundred thousand, we but two thousand. The odds are against us—but in number only.

"On the other hand we have on our side the splendid traditions of our forefathers, that glorious spirit of Bushido which measures the odds only in terms of courage and willpower. We will not lose!

No Shot to be Fired

"Now this is the plan I have in mind: No one is to sally forth until given the command. No shot is to be fired, not even a stone is to be thrown."

That famous Western general who told his men, "Don't fire until you see the whites of their eyes!" had the words taken out of his mouth two hundred years before he was even born.

Sure enough, three days later, on the first of October, the mammoth army of the enemy came surging against the fortress. The enemy began firing long before they had come into actual range, while in contrast, neither shot nor shouting came from the castle.

But the moment the enemy began to try to break into the gate, Yoshihiro sounded the order for a general fusillade, and not a single shot or arrow went in vain. The front ranks of the enemy went down as if a giant scythe had passed through them.

Just then a great wooden siege gun in the possession of the Korean contingents exploded with a tremendous detonation, spreading destruction and terror among the enemy. Taking advantage of the ensuing confusion, Yoshihiro caused the gates of the fort to be thrown open, and he and his two thousand samurai charged out, slashing left and right.

Korean General Flees

The enemy took to flight. The flight of the enemy is described thus:

"As for the Ming general Tung I-yuan, he ran, throughout the afternoon, the night and well into the following day until he had put about one hundred miles between himself and his Japanese pursuers, by reaching Syong-jyu, in an uncontested race."

The Sa-chhyon battle took all the fight out of the Chinese and Korean warriors, and made the name of Yoshihiro an awe-inspiring word among them for a long time afterward. In fear of Yoshihiro and his plucky little army, the enemy withheld their general attack, and the evacuation of the rest of the expeditionary forces was carried out in comparative safety.

It is quaintly told that "the actual number of heads cut by Yoshihiro's forces in that single battle was no less than 38,717, while that of the enemy killed with their heads on was simply countless."

Immediately after the battle, Yoshihiro called his men together and ordered the burial of the dead, both friend and enemy. The enemy were buried near the well of Sachhyon castle, and over their graves was built a huge monumental mound.

A memorial festival was held, and one of the favorite poems of Yoshihiro's grandfather Nisshinsai was reverently recited:

"Tsurashi tote urami kaesuna
Ware hito ni
Mukui mukui te hateshi
naki yo zo."

"Cruel though the blow may be
Return resentment not in kind;
For ye must know that
In this world,
Resentment begets in kind."

Thus is described the battle of Sachhyon by the writer-priest Nampo Bunshi.

The spirit of Bushido is the spirit of Japan. Courage in battle, honor in relationship, humanity in philosophic concept. Japan considers it a tragedy, that its enemies have so lightly considered that which is perhaps the very essence of the nation's thought-life—Bushido.

We read of the odds against Yoshihiro, and yet his final victory, and suddenly we perceive the pitifulness in that now gone forever ratio of Five-five-three.

Truly, as Yoshihiro told his men three and a half centuries ago, Bushido measures not the odds in number alone.

CAMBODIA CHINESE BACK NANKING CAMP

Send Message to Premier Tojo Pledging United Support Of Japan's Policy

Domei

PNOMPENH, September 5.—At a mass meeting of the Chinese merchants in Cambodia held in Pnompenh for the purpose of rallying to support the National Government at Nanking, a resolution was adopted to send a telegraphic message to Premier General Hideki Tojo of Japan and Wang Ching-wei, President of the Nanking Government, to express their firm determination to support the peaceful reconstruction works now under way in China.

Two thousand representatives of the Chinese merchants attended the mass meeting, which was opened this morning at the assembly hall decorated with the Chinese and Japanese flags.

Playing of Chinese and Japanese anthems marked the opening of the meeting, which was followed by a three-minute silent prayer for the repose of the spirits of the Japanese warriors, who have fallen in the War of Greater East Asia, and the Chinese patriots.

When the draft messages to be wired to Premier Tojo and President Wang were read, all those present gave their ready approval by clamorously applauding.

Following the adoption of a resolution to wire the messages, Mr. Sato acting on behalf of the Japanese Consul in Pnompenh and director of the Information Bureau of the Japanese Embassy in Saigon, delivered congratulatory speeches.

Back Nanking Regime

The first-day session of the mass meeting was brought to a close after several Chinese representatives expressed their firm determination to support Wang Ching-wei's National Government and emphasized the significance of discontinuing the support of the Chungking regime.

The message addressed to Premier Tojo reads in substance as follows:

"It is a matter for profound regret that Japan and China, which ought to cooperate with each other for their mutual prosperity in view of their historical and geographical relations, were estranged from each other by British and American intrigues. Five years have already elapsed since the outbreak of the China Incident but Chiang Kai-shek still remains the puppet of Britain and the United States.

"We are happy to recall that Prince Fumimaro Konoye, former Prime Minister of Japan, set forth three basic principles for the collaboration between Japan and China and that Wang Ching-wei immediately roused himself in action to support these principles. The foundation of peace between the two nations laid by Prince Konoye and Mr. Wang made the prospects of East Asia bright.

"When the Imperial Japanese Forces entered the War of Greater East Asia, they carried everything before them and the successive victories achieved by them have spelled the doom of the British-American influences. As a result we, Asiatics, have recovered our region of Asia.

"We wish to observe that the liberation of various races in East Asia has been made possible by Your Excellency's leadership, for which we are profoundly grateful. We also wish to express our heartfelt thanks to the Japanese Forces which have effected the liberation of the East Asiatic races.

"We the Chinese merchants in the Southern Regions, are as enthusiastic about the destiny of East Asia as well as those living in other parts of East Asia. We, therefore, wish to express our firm determination to support the national policies of Japan as well as those of China and pledge ourselves to exert our utmost efforts to help realize an everlasting peace in East Asia by cooperating in the execution of the holy campaign launched by Japan to eliminate the evil influences of Britain and the United States."

SCULPTURES ON PHYSIQUE PLANNED FOR NOVEMBER

Purpose Is to Elevate Physical Standard of Entire Nation

In line with the nation-wide campaign to raise physical standard which has been launched by the cultural and press sections of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, an exhibition of sculptures on physique will be given throughout the month of November at 11 different places in Tokyo, including the Mitsukoshi Department store, according to Domei.

The exhibition will be held under the joint sponsorship of the Japan Plastic Artists' League, Tokyo theaters and department stores, and will display works of leading sculptors including Professor Saibo Kitamura of the Tokyo Fine Arts School.

Each work to be shown at various places in the city will be attached with a poem composed by a foremost poet.

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GRAMOPHONES, records, electric gramophones, radio-gramophones, pianos, organs, accordions, refrigerators, typewriters, cameras, vacuum cleaners, sewing machines, electric razors, foreign furniture, new or used, wanted. Attractive prices paid. Please write or phone to Rhythm-sha, 16 Jimbo-cho Itchome, Kanda, Tokyo. Tel. Kanda 25-4459.
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TOKYO, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1942

Good Progress of Construction Work

The decision just announced by the Government to create a Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs brings home to all Japanese minds more forcibly than ever before the prime aim of the titanic war which Japan is now waging. As is well known, Japan aims at the establishment of the Co-Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia in which all peoples concerned can live in common prosperity and security. As this grand work is for the benefit of all peoples within the Sphere, it is incumbent on them to cooperate loyally with Japan for its successful consummation.

One striking feature of the present war is that Japan is bound to carry on the work of construction simultaneously with the execution of military operations. Thus, the work of building the Co-Prosperity Sphere is already under way in the occupied territories, notwithstanding the fact that the war itself is actually in full swing. It may, indeed, be said that the work of construction starts the moment actual fighting is over and Japanese occupation is complete. It is essential that Japan should acquit herself creditably in both—military operations and reconstruction work—as otherwise she will fail of her war aims.

It is, therefore, very gratifying to learn from various sources that the work of construction is going on satisfactorily everywhere in the Southern Regions. All men of distinction who have recently inspected these occupied regions agree in describing the conditions which they have personally observed in a very hopeful strain. A most welcome sign is that the native inhabitants are everywhere displaying a willingness to cooperate with the Japanese authorities in the execution of their policy. The spirit of cooperation is also manifest among the overseas Chinese in the South, regarding whose attitude towards the Japanese rule some apprehension was previously entertained because of their past unfriendly behavior. This general manifestation of a cooperative spirit on the part of the native inhabitants and the Chinese residents is very welcome as it argues a better appreciation on their part of Japan's true intentions and aims.

We have recently had many distinguished persons testify to the very favorable progress of the reconstruction work in the Southern Regions. A certain authority concerned with the military administration of Java stated a few days ago, in reviewing the results of the military rule of Java during the past half year, that thanks to the strict guard kept by the Army and the sincere cooperation given by the native inhabitants, peace and order have been maintained quite satisfactorily since the occupation of the territory. Tranquillity has been restored to such an extent, he said, that not even a single rifle shot is now heard there. All means of transport and communication, which were destroyed by the Dutch troops systematically, have been largely put in good repair, and the same good result is seen in the restoration of all other public utility services.

Mr. Kenkichi Yoshizawa, the Ambassador to French Indo-China, who has just returned to Saigon from his tour of inspection in the South, has also given a similarly reassuring description of the conditions in the Southern Regions. Lieut.-General Iida, the Supreme Commander of the Japanese Expeditionary Force in Burma, who has come back to Rangoon from his extensive tour of inspection, states that everywhere he went he found that things were going on swimmingly. He declared that his personal inspection of conditions left him in no doubt as to the healthy development of Burma in future.

Mr. Aiichiro Fujiyama, President of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, who, as adviser to the Imperial Navy, has recently inspected conditions in the Southern Regions, told the press that there was no cause for anxiety as to the security of living among the natives as there is a plentiful supply of foodstuffs. The Superintendent of the Military Administration in Java endorsed Mr. Fujiyama's view when he said that there is self-sufficiency in rice and other foodstuffs in Java. The native inhabitants place absolute confidence in the Imperial Army, he said, and they are wholehearted in their collaboration with it.

Mr. Kakichi Takeuchi, former President of the Planning Board and an adviser to the Navy, expressed agreeable surprise at the very favorable progress made by the construction work in the South and he, too, referred in appreciative terms to the cooperation which the native inhabitants are giving to the Japanese authorities in the work of construction. Lieut.-General Shizuichi Tanaka, the new Supreme Commander of the Japanese Expeditionary Force in the Philippines, who recently inspected South Luzon, Mindanao and other islands, found that peace had largely been established everywhere.

Altogether, there is little doubt that with the right spirit of cooperation thus displayed on all hands, the stupendous work to which Japan is devoted, namely, the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, will be carried out successfully. All inhabitants of the Southern Regions need not entertain any misgiving as to Japan's aims. Japan's sole and unalterable object is to promote the common interests of all the peoples in Greater East Asia through the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. In order to attain this object, she must win the present war by all means, and it is the plain duty of all within the Sphere to help Japan as best they can. They are evidently alive to this duty, for we learn that they are cooperating with the Japanese in real earnest.

Dr. U Ba Maung, head of the Central Executive Organ of Burma, who is doing his best to build Burma for the Burmese, said that "Trust Japan!" is his slogan and that he is going to launch a nationwide "Trust Japan" campaign shortly. As he asserts, mutual trust between Japan and Burma is indispensable to the establishment of Greater East Asia, and this can be said of Japan's relationship with all countries within the Co-Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia.'

Did Not Justify Promiscuous Use of Swords

The question that concerns us most is, however, —Did Bushido justify the promiscuous use of the weapon? The answer is unequivocally, no! As it laid great stress on its proper use, so did it denounce and abhor its misuse. A dastard or a braggart was he who brandished his weapon on undeserved occasions. A self-possessed man knows the right time to use it, and such times come but rarely. Let us listen to the late Count Katsu, who passed through one of the most turbulent times of our history, when assassinations, suicides, and other sanguinary practices were the order of the way. Endowed as he once was with other dictatorial powers, chosen repeatedly as an object of assassination, he never tarnished his sword with blood. In relating some of his reminiscences to a friend he says, in a quaint, plebeian way peculiar to him: "I have a great dislike for killing people and so I haven't killed one single man. I have released those whose heads should have been chopped off. A friend said to me one day, "You don't kill enough. Don't you eat pepper and egg-plants?" Well, some people are no better! But you see that fellow was slain himself. My escape may be due to my dislike of killing. I had the hilt of my sword so tightly fastened to the scabbard that it was hard to draw the blade. I made up my mind that though they cut me, I would not cut. Yes, yes! some people are truly like fleas and mosquitoes and they bite—but what does their biting amount to? It itches a little, that's all; it won't endanger life." These are the words of one whose Bushido training was tried in the fiery furnace of adversity and triumph. The popular apothegm—"To be beaten is to conquer," meaning true conquest consists in not opposing a riotous foe; and "The best won victory is that obtained without shedding of blood," and others of similar import—will show that after all the ultimate ideal of knighthood was peace. (Extract from "Bushido" The Soul of Japan by Inazo Nitobe)

A Year Ago Today

September 7, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times and Advertiser

Powerful units of the United States Navy were combing the North Atlantic in a dramatic "death hunt" for the submarine which attempted to sink the American destroyer Greer. The order was given yesterday to eliminate the submarine by President Roosevelt. However, Congressional leaders who were not as hasty and hot-headed as the President warned the nation that this is no time for hasty judgment. Said Senator Reynolds, "this is a very simple incident and should not get us into war."

* * *

If America and Great Britain do not understand Japan's real intention in East Asia, they will be driven out of this region, curtly warned Major Shozo Nakajima of the Army Information Bureau who has recently returned from the south.

"The stationing of Japanese troops in French Indo-China is entirely of self-defense and Japan has no ambition to occupy French Indo-China. However, as the Allied reinforcement in Burma and Malaya have come to endanger the existence of French Indo-China which is a member of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, Japan will not tolerate the existence of such a condition," he said.

AMERICA SOWED SEEDS OF WAR BY INTERFERENCE IN EAST ASIA

Under Guise of Peace Lover, United States Hampered Japan's Construction of New Order

By RYO HASEGAWA
(From Dai-Toa Senshi)

Part III

As the China Affair progressed, America intensified her diplomatic war against Japan, and it was not long before she had secured active British collaboration.

Immediately after Admiral Hasegawa, Commander-in-Chief of the Third Fleet, issued a statement announcing the project of the Japanese Naval Air Force to resort to bombing over and around Nanking and warning officials and nationals of third powers living there to take adequate measures for voluntarily moving into areas of greater safety, the United States Government sent a strong protest to Foreign Minister Hirota on September 12 through its Ambassador in Tokyo, Joseph Clark Grew.

The note pointed out that (1) the United States Government held the view that any general bombing of an extensive area in which a large populace engaged in peaceful pursuits resides was unwarranted and contrary to the principles of law and of humanity, and (2) the period allowed for withdrawal was inadequate.

(3) In spite of Japan's reiterated assurance that the safety of the lives and property of nationals of friendly powers would be taken into full consideration during the projected offensive, the United States Government was constrained to observe that experience had shown that in aerial bombing operations no amount of caution on the part of the responsible authorities is effective toward insuring the safety of persons and property within the affected areas.

(4) In the light of assurances repeatedly given by the Japanese Government that the objectives of Japanese military operations were limited strictly to Chinese military agencies and establishments and that the Japanese Government had no intention of making non-military property and non-combatants the direct objects of attack, the American Government would not believe that the intimation that the whole of Nanking might be subjected to bombing represented the considered intent of the Japanese Government.

(5) The American Government, reserving all rights on its own behalf and on behalf of American nationals in respect to damage, expressed the earnest hope that further bombing over Nanking would be avoided.

Similar notes of protest came in from other countries, such as Britain and Russia. In a reply, Foreign Minister Hirota declared on September 29 that as Nanking was a military center with strong fortifications, bombing operations against the city were strategically unavoidable, and that as China was the instigator of the prevailing conflict, reparation for damage caused was an obligation of the Chinese Government.

Meanwhile, as would have been expected, the League of Nations, which had supported China since the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident, took up the China Affair, and at the Council meeting of September 16 decided to refer the matter to the Advisory Committee. America sent a representative to the body. At the general meeting of the 28th, a resolution condemning Japan's bombing operations was passed; and on the sixth of October, the convening of the Nine Power Treaty conference was voted.

Meanwhile, the United States continued to act in concert with the League of Nations. Its policy of aiding China and putting pressure on Japan was being steadily intensified; and on the fifth of October, President Roosevelt made his famous "quarantine" speech at Chicago. He said in part:

"The peace loving nations must make a concerted effort in opposition to those violations of treaties and those ignorings of humane instincts which today are creating a state of international anarchy and instability from which there is no escape through mere isolation or neutrality.

"The present reign of terror and international lawlessness began a few years ago. It began through unjustified interference in the internal affairs of other nations or the invasion of alien territory in violation of treaties, and has now reached a stage where the very foundations of civilization are seriously threatened. The landmarks and traditions of law, order and justice are being wiped out. Without a declaration of war and without warning or justification of any kind civilians including women and children are being ruthlessly murdered with bombs from the air. In times of so-called peace ships are being attacked and sunk by submarines without cause or notice.

"Nations are forming and taking sides in civil warfare in actions that have never done them any harm. Nations claiming freedom for themselves deny it to others. It seems unfortunately true that the epidemic of world lawlessness is spreading.

"When an epidemic or physical disease starts to spread, the community approves and joins in a quarantine of patients in order to protect the health of the community against the spread of the disease.

"War is a contagion, whether it be declared or undeclared. It can engulf states and peoples remote from the original scene of hostilities. We are determined to keep out of war, yet we cannot insure ourselves against the disastrous effects of war and the dangers of involvement. We are adopting such measures as will minimize our risk of involvement, but we cannot have complete protection in a world of disorder in which confidence and security have broken down.

"America hates war. America hopes for peace. Therefore, America actively engages in the search for peace.

Moreover, on the day following President Roosevelt's quarantine speech, the United States Government issued a statement making clear that it intended to continue supporting the League and China and declaring that the action of Japan in China was inconsistent with principles of international relations and was contrary to provisions of the Nine Power Treaty and the Anti-War Pact. The text of the statement read:

"The Department of State has been informed by the American Minister to Switzerland of the text of the report adopted by the Advisory Committee of the League of Nations setting forth the Advisory Committee's examination of facts of the present situation in China and the treaty obligations of Japan. The Minister has further informed the Department that this report was adopted and approved by the Assembly of the League of Nations today, October 6.

"Since the beginning of the present controversy in East Asia, the government of the United States has urged upon both the Chinese and Japanese Governments that they refrain from hostilities and has offered to be of assistance in an effort to find some means, acceptable to both parties to the conflict, of composing by pacific methods the situation in East Asia.

"The Secretary of State in statements made public on July 16 and August 23, made clear the position of the government of the United States in regard to international problems and international relationships throughout the world and as applied specifically to the hostilities which are at present unfortunately going on between China and Japan. Among the principles which in the opinion of the government of the United States should govern international relationships, if peace is to be maintained, are abstinence by all nations from the use of force in the pursuit of policy and from interference in the internal affairs of other nations; adjustment of problems in international relations by peaceful negotiations and agreement; respect by all nations for the right of others and observance by all nations of established obligations; and the upholding of the principle of the sanctity of treaties.

"On October 5 at Chicago the President elaborated these principles, emphasizing their importance, and in a discussion of the world situation pointed out that there can be no stability or peace either within nations or between nations except under laws and moral standards adhered to by all; that international anarchy destroys every foundation for peace; that it jeopardizes either the immediate or future security for every nation, large or small; and that it is therefore of vital interest and concern to the people of the United States that respect for treaties and international morality be restored.

"In the light of the unfolding developments in East Asia, the government of the United States has been forced to the conclusion that the action of Japan in China is inconsistent with the principles which should govern the relationships between nations and contrary to the provisions of the Nine Power Treaty of February 6, 1922, regarding principles and policies to be followed in matters concerning China, and to those of the Kellogg-Briand Pact of August 27, 1928. Thus the conclusions of this Government with respect to the foregoing are in general accord with those of the Assembly of the League of Nations."

Preparations for the Nine Power Treaty conference went forward and the delegates met. Japan, however, declined a twice-repeated invitation to the conference and thus brought the work of the delegates to a standstill. This further widened the gap between Japan and the United States, and there was a sudden intensification in the popular boycott against Japanese goods in America.

Then on the 12th of December, the American gunboat Panay was sunk and three American merchantmen were sunk or burned during a Japanese air operation over Nanking.

Our Government immediately sent a formal apology and took other steps to dispose of the affair amicably. Although the United States Government formally accepted the Japanese expression of regret, American public opinion fed by highly colored news reports from China refused to be placated.

On the same day, President Roosevelt, in a "fireside chat," said that peace could not be secured by merely waiting for it. It was not a thing for which one should fold his arms and wait. This statement aroused widespread discussion, and was interpreted by some as foreshadowing positive American intervention in the China Affair.

VIGNETTES of BUSHIDO IN ACTION

Odds: Forty to One

By SHINICHI OSHIDARI

On the road to the "Holy of Holies" in the innermost part of the tableland of the Koya mountains, there stands a stone cenotaph put up in June of Keicho 4, which is about three hundred and fifty years ago. Upon it can be read the inscription:

> "The number of the enemy who lost their lives in the battle of Sa-chhyon was about 80,000.
>
> "The Japanese officers and men killed in the battle numbered some three thousand.
>
> "Built by Shimazu Yoshihiro and his son Tadatsune, in the first decade, June, Keicho 4.
>
> "Erected that, in virtue thereof, the dead of friend and foe alike might share in the grace of Buddha and be saved."

Local inquiry brings to light the fact that the stone itself was brought over from Korea (Chosen) by its builder.

We study the inscription, and try to rebuild in our minds the story of a battle so fierce that 80,000 enemy were killed; of a battle so strategically fought that only 3,000 Japanese were lost; of a victorious leader so magnanimous that the enemy dead were caused to be given reverential burial while the wars were not yet over.

We turn to the history books which tell us part of the stoy:

Hideyoshi's Expedition

Hideyoshi sent an expedition to Korea some three and a half centuries ago, not so much to conquer that country, as to prevent the Chinese from gaining a foothold on the Peninsula by means of which they could embarrass Japan.

The results of the campaign were favorable to the expeditionary forces in the beginning, and peace negotiations were established very early. But these proving premature, hostilities were resumed in 1597, five years after the start of the campaigns.

General Kiyomasa, together with other leaders of the army, recrossed the Strait of Tsushima and again began their march inland. Just before their descend upon the royal capital of Korea, the cold season set in, and the forces of occupation settled in their winter quarters.

Shimazu Yoshihiro, one of the great generals of the expedition, fortified himself at Sa-chhyon from which base he intended after the arrival of spring to make his decisive attack upon the heart of the enemy.

In the meanwhile, Hideyoshi, who was in supreme command of the expedition although he remained at home, took ill, and sensing that he would not recover, ordered the expedition home.

As the Japanese Forces began to evacuate and release their pressure on the enemy, the Korean army began to close in, and there occurred the terrific battle of Sa-chhyon in which Yoshihiro rolled back an overwhelming enemy force, the result of which relieved the desperate plight of his fellow generals and permitted their safe retreat to the homeland.

Nampo's Version

So much for the historical background. As for the battle of Sa-chhyon, there was in the secretariat of Yoshihiro's elder brother Yoshihisa a learned and well-known priest named Nampo Bunshi. And it is through an essay left behind by this literary priest that we are told of Yoshihiro's valiant part in the Korean expedition:

About two miles to the southwest of the old Korean castle of Sa-chhyon, Yoshihiro built a new fortress for his winter headquarters. There he and his son Tadatsune, who was second in command, settled down to await the coming of warm weather His garrisons held the surrounding smaller castles of Yong-chhyun, Mangchin, and Kong-yang.

Suddenly, a host of nearly a hundred thousand Chinese under a Ming general Tung I-yuan swooped down upon the tiny garrisons, and attacking in numbers, reduced all but the castle held by commander Kawakami. Kawakami, who had but three hundred men, courageously chose to fight his way through the enemy hordes to the safety of the main fort under Yoshihiro. Throwing open the gate, he and his men dashed into the heart of the enemy and began to fiercely hew their way to Yoshihiro.

Toshihiro's son Tadatsune was a young man of twenty-three, and impetuously wanted to go to the aid of the three hundred.

"To the rescue!" he cried. "My grandfather, Takahisa, and his father, Nisshinsai, would not have stood watching idly!"

"Hold!" cried his father Yoshihiro, sharply. "You are rash. Your grandfather, were he living, would admire your courage. But he would still have to teach you patience. Were the requirement for initiation into the paths of the samurai courage alone, even a fool could qualify."

Son Crestfallen

The son was crestfallen. Yoshihiro continued:

"Not a single man must go out of the fortress. Kawakami will successfully fight his way through. Now listen, all ye men: The enemy have burnt down our auxiliary garrions. In doing so, they have destroyed what they could have used as footholds in the event of forced retreats.

(Continued on Page 3)

NANKING BANK NOTES PAVE WAY FOR RECONSTRUCTION OF CHINA

Central Reserve Bank of China Urged to Take More Active Policy in Occupied Areas

KIYOYUKI TOKUNAGA
(Gaiko-Jiho)

As a natural sequence to the development of the China Affair, the reconstruction of the Chinese finance has become necessary, giving rise to the birth of a new legal tender. In line with this trend the Bank of Mongolia was established on December 1, 1937, at Changchiakow. This was followed by the founding of the Federal Reserve Bank of China at Peking on March 10, 1938. And finally, as if to endorse the trend of the whole situation, the Central Reserve Bank of China was established at Nanking on March 10, 1941.

These banks founded in Mongolia and North China were established for the primary purpose of driving out the old fapi from those regions. This is evidenced from the fact that both the notes of the Bank of Mongolia and the Federal Reserve Bank of Peking constituted the only legal tenders to be used in those areas, by virtue of their being linked with the Japanese yen. While they were meant to abolish the old fapi, they still maintained, as a part of their mission their ability to be converted into foreign currencies.

The banks in Central China, however, were established with a somewhat different aim from those in the north, although there was little difference in the attainment of their ultimate purpose—the reconstruction of the Chinese finance and economy.

The Central Reserve Bank of China was established simultaneously with the transfer of the Chinese capital to Nanking, in order to keep the Central Reserve Bank notes, which were issued immediately after the event, on an even par with the fapi, and to maintain them in that manner until suitable time for their readjustment arrived. Thus where the northern institutions vigorously attacked the old fapi from the very first, those in Central China keeping the economic and financial welfare of the general public in mind, were fundamentally content to wait for the time when the rearrangement of relations with the old legal tender should mature.

In the meantime, the Chungking regime and its kindred interests, responsible for the maintenance of the old fapi, endeavored to up hold its value by strengthening it through the aid and reinforcement of interested foreign overlords. It was natural for Chungking to take such a step to protect its only life line. By linking the fapi with the pound, it sought to maintain its equilibrium on the foreign exchange. As time went on, however, the maintenance of its exchange balance became difficult; its market quotations collapsed; the recovery of its value became practically hopeless.

The Central Reserve Bank note came out at par with the fapi. Such parity was necessary if the Nanking authorities were to keep the welfare of the people and their livelihood in mind. The new note was to be circulated in the same area where the masses were already experiencing an over-flow of the old legal tender—an over-issuance by the irresponsible Chungking regime. Consequently, it would tend to intensify an already unhealthy circulation. To overcome this, however, the government considered encouraging its people to deposit the old fapi with the new institutions. To committ themselves to such a policy, particularly in view of the indications that the old legal tender would start to depreciate sooner or later, required considerable foresight and judgment on the part of the Nanking authorities.

Primarily, in order to establish the new note as a legal tender, tax payments could be made with this medium. As for tax payment it was legalized in September of last year when the new note was made acceptable in lieu of taxes and all the other public payments. And for taxes it was accepted even in the foreign settlements of Shanghai, though informally, along October.

As the new note became more firmly established along February of this year, the Central Reserve Bank issued an announcement that it would no longer accept the old fapi for any new current account opened from that time on. And in March it placed restrictions upon the amount of the old legal tender which might be withdrawn for the purpose of utilizing it in the areas where the Nanking Government was carrying on economic and financial reconstruction. It was generally successful in carrying out these measures.

From the 8th of June until the 12th a general exchange of the old fapi with the new note was enforced by the Government order at the rate of two to one in the Shanghai and Nanking areas and the three provinces, Kiangsi, Chekiang, and Anhwei. In many places in China nothing has been done to the old fapi, although the circulation of the fapi was legally stopped after the exchange had been consummated eventually as time goes on, the same process used in Shanghai and Nanking is expected to be gradually pursued in those parts.

Now let us go briefly into the distinctive qualities of the new note with reference to its relations with the Army scrip and the troublesome old fapi. Although the difficulty was much alleviated when the Army scrip came to the support of the new legal tender, yet it is wrong to think that such an arrangement was meant as a permanent solution. The stabilization of the new note was effected only for the purpose of helping it to establish itself as a sound, durable economic and financial factor, functioning satisfactorily in the areas in which it circulates. It has still a greater mission to perform as a powerful economic and financial factor in the construction of Greater East Asia. In this respect its intrinsic value far transcends that which is attached to either the note of the Bank of Mongolia or that of the Federal Reserve Bank of Peking, although its present value seems to be much lower in comparison. In short, the Central Reserve Bank note looks to a great, bright future in the construction of the Greater East Asia Economic Co-Prosperity Sphere, in cooperation with the Japanese yen, which is but temporarily represented by the Army scrip.

As to the relation of the new note with the old fapi, the major question lies in those parts in which both legal tenders circulate side by side. The regions in which a general exchange of these notes was enforced, simultaneously with the exclusive use of the new note as the legal tender, represent the extent to which the Nanking Government wields its influence over the old currency, which is virtually held at the mercy of the new note. It appears only a question of time, as the so-called pacified area of the Government expands, that all regions will come under the control of the new note.

Incidentally, we want to observe as to how old fapi frinctioned in Shanghai. This metropolis was originally offered by the Chungking authorities as an exclusive capitalistic center for foreign investments. They thought they could afford it even if Shanghai were isolated economically, as the war went on, if only they could withdraw to the interior and build up those provinces for their resistance purposes. But as far as Shanghai went, the result proved to be just the opposite of what they had expected. The fact of matter was that that place could not be isolated as the supply center of commodities. Where Chungking tried to block the flow of commodities from Shanghai to Japan and occupied areas, relying upon the foreign influence there, it was the Japanese who succeeded in th counter-blockade.

Now in the handling of commodities, some going to the occupied areas and others to those pacified regions for the purpose of rehabilitation, the usefulness of the new note is very much in evidence. Hence much expectations are attached to the role the new note will play in the building up of Chinese finance and economy in the future.

The new note, which was formerly obliged to behave rather passively on account of its being chiefly concerned with the people's livelihood, has since seen the War of Greater East Asia break out and consequently has no more reason to remain passive in the pursuit of its predetermined course. Time has come, it seems, for the new note to be more active as the controlling currency in that part of China.